HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Models
Price Rs. 126/- complete
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Bombay Esplanade, Fort, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Models
Price Rs. 126/- complete
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Bombay Esplanade, Fort, BOMBAY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XV NO. 77 — BOMBAY THURSDAY MARCH 31st 1927 — ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

[illegible] SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are requested to see that they are in possession of their passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay for Marseilles and London.
1927			
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA		27
9 "	RANCHI	16,660	
16 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		
23 "	RAJPUTANA	9,098	
30 "	MOOLTAN	10,847	
7 May	ALWAR		
	FINDI		
14 "	RAZMAK ... MALWA		
21 "	BANPURA	16,080	
28 "	DONGOLA ... MANTOLA		
4 June	ISMAILIA		
	HIND		
11 "	RAZMAK ... MOREA		
18 "	CHINA		
25 "	RAZMAK ... WALDENSE		
2 July	RAJPUTANA	10,[illegible]	
9 "	RAZMAK ... SUMANTRA	9,900	
16 "	MALWA	9,918	
23 "	RAZMAK ... VARGOLIA		
30 "	RANTURA		

A through steamer from Australia will have limited accommodation for passengers for India.

Through steamers from [illegible] New Guinea will have accommodation for passengers from India.

[illegible] voyage to Marseilles.

[illegible] First Class Passengers only.

SPECIAL OFFER [illegible] SEASON [illegible] TICKETS

First Season Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing [illegible] and ending with the sailing [illegible] the 23rd Sept. [illegible] Fare [illegible] £105

[illegible] Fare will be as follows:— [illegible] £105

To London via Brindisi [illegible] Special Through Tickets [illegible] both directions [illegible]

To Marseilles [illegible]

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said [illegible]

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1927			
12th April	MADOLA		8,252
12th May	DONGOLA		8,441
7th July	DUNARA		8,427
21st July	MERKARA		[illegible]

On most of the P. and O. Mail [illegible] and on the B. I. Home Line Steamers [illegible] for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these berths should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
1st April	MADOLA	For Colombo & Australia
12th "	NYANZA	[illegible]
	MOLDAVIA	At Colombo for Australia
7th June	VELLORE	China & Japan
	GATHAY	At Colombo for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
1st April	CHAKDINA	[illegible] via Karachi
4th "	VITI	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports
8th "	BARODA	Broach via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
16th "	KARDA	Cutch & Sind Ports

There will be sailings from Karachi on Monday, Wednesday and Friday every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex Cape, P. and O. Mail steamers. Through passengers to Bussah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hongkong Maru	[illegible]	Mar. 3	April
Mexico Maru	[illegible]	" 8	"
Suez Maru	[illegible]	" 11	"
Akki Maru	5817	April 15	"
Tenyo Maru	6785	" 29	"
[illegible]	5815	" 1	May

Regular Service

TUN WUSEN KAISHA

Jardine Place, Bombay

Phone No. 20276. Telegram: "Yusen"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumba Maru	20th Mar.	4th April
Shinyo Maru	24th "	30th "
Shunko Maru	10th April	20th "
Sumatra Maru	22nd "	3rd May

For Freight apply to:

OHARA & Co.

Phone No. 22140, Fabricon

"SHOSEN"

P. O. Box No. 341.

[illegible] Fort, Bombay.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of [illegible] and nobleness of soul, please [illegible] your booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

BAMBAY.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876

NO. 23, MEADOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

PAIDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,[illegible]

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers from a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 50 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if subscriptions lapsed.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months subscriptions.

For details apply for Prospectus, Rules to:

GAJANAN SADYANO DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE

BUSINESS communications of a kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate early inquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily edition.

	Foreign.	Inland.
1 Year	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 Months	[illegible]	12-8
3 Months	[illegible]	8-4
1 Month	[illegible]	2-4

Subscriptions in Foreign Countries [illegible]

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

Local, Mofussil, Foreign

Rs. 3/-

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Sitaram City.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

136-137, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22097.

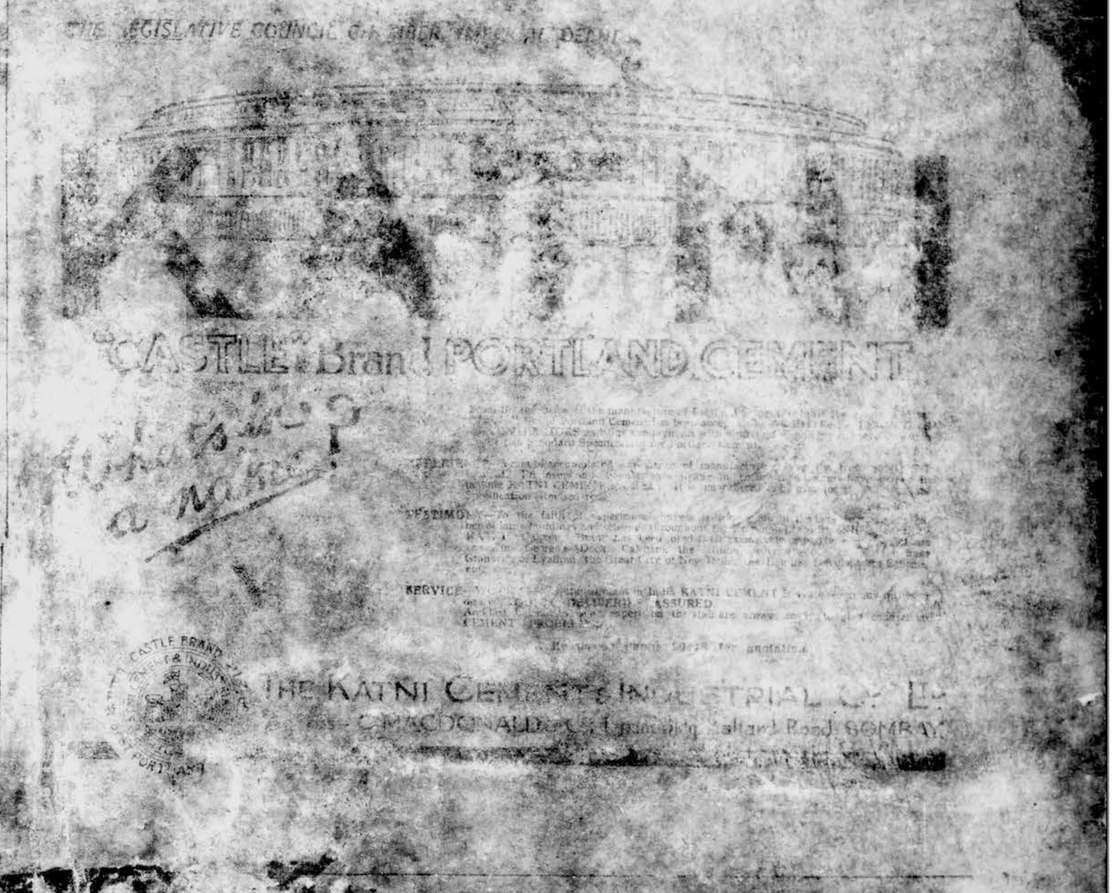
EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lid cured without knife by our Coconut brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and pure—in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask Ingredients free.

NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel. "Ulcer," Kandi.

Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gangoo St. KARACHI.



INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: [illegible] Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1926 a comparison of [illegible] shows:

(Simplified) Rs. 8,10,025

available bonuses to be paid at the following rates per annum on the sum Assured:

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.

Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for [illegible] Reserve.

SUBSTANTIAL PROPORTION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1926 Rs. 32,70,503. Premium Income for [illegible]

Rate of Interest earned on mean fund [illegible]

Rate anticipated in the Valuation [illegible]

Difference being Interest [illegible]

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Unlimited Security.

APPLY TO:—FRANCIS SECRETARY [illegible]

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WILL SAVE YOU EASILY and AS KNOWNLY SPENT IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life Assurance Co. Ltd.

INSURE WITH

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustees: Govt. General Trustee.

Established 1891 — [illegible]

OVER Rs. 6,[illegible] COMPARED WITH OTHER LIFE [illegible] Management and Absolutely The POWER OF ASSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

[illegible] Bonus Bonus [illegible] Bonus [illegible] the Bonus giving offices [illegible] very prudent [illegible]

A. B. L. Secretary, 230/1 [illegible] CALCUTTA.

PROVIDENT CO. LTD.

[illegible] 25% [illegible] premium received as Bonus.

[illegible] Rs. 1 [illegible]

[illegible] Premium Rs. 1 [illegible]

[illegible] on liberal conditions [illegible] Apply at once for the [illegible] CALCUTTA [illegible]

DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

...ders, Private Short Advertise...nts are inserted in these ...mns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

...SH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

...he full name and address of the ...dvertiser is required, not neces...rily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WHY HANKER AFTER JOBS—Earn Rs. 100-200 monthly by a simple home industry. Brochure containing full particulars for only two annas stamps from "THE HOME INDUSTRIES DEPOT," Jorowarnagar (Kathiawar).
A R153

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.
A R152

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OOTACAMUND—TO LET—VICEROY'S VISIT—"ROSSMOYNE" large, commodious Bungalow, fully furnished and fitted with electric light, suitable for princes or large families. Drawing room, Ante-room, Dining room, Pantry, Office, Glazed verandah, four bed rooms, five bath rooms, kitchen Horse-stalls, Coach-house, Garage, Poultry house, Dog Kennels, and Tennis Court. Apply to the undersigned: Messrs. DASTUR & CO., Solicitors, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C 28334

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
...dows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEDICAL.

SIDDHA GULIKA—A Sovereign remedy for Malaria and all periodical fevers. Roots out the malady and restores the body to perfect health. Price Rs. 1 1/2 for 6 pills sufficient for a complete cure. Apply to V. M. SADANANDAN, Arya-vaidyan, Mankave, Chalapuram, MALABAR.
N 28311

CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS—An unfailing specific for Impotence, general debility and all diseases having its seat in the generative organs. Chronic gonorrhoea, bladder complaints, stricture, etc. Guaranteed harmless. No diet restrictions. Price Rs. 3 8 per tin of 30 Pills. Apply to V. M. SADANANDAN, Arya-vaidyan, Mankave, Chalapuram, MALABAR.
N 28310

EDUCATIONAL.

THE INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON—The next GRADUATESHIP and ASSOCIATE-MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATIONS will be held in Bombay on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 6th, 7th and 8th July, 1927. Applications must reach the undersigned before Saturday, the 7th May, 1927. Syllabus, application forms—two annas each, question papers of previous examinations—Re. 1-4-0 each exam. R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.
M 28367

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, No. 1, Meerut. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Dentistry and Ayurvedic, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rates. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., PRINCIPAL, Meerut.
M R1895

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GUJARATI ENCYCLOPAEDIA—Kachcha manuscript ready before September. Wanted literary workers, local agents, canvassers, subscription hundred Rupees payable before September. Apply prospectus. Dr. Ketkar—Poona City.
L R150

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1926.
2. To declare a Dividend on the Ordinary and Preference Shares of the Company.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Vithaldas Kanji as Director.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 23rd April, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

For the Bombay Company Limited.

C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 31st March 1927.
28370

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for FRIDAY, the 1st April, 1927, at 2 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

55-58. From Rao Saheb M. D. Rane—(55) For requesting the Commissioner to expedite his proposals asked for by the Corporation for bringing the whole of the superior Engineering Staff of the several Departments on one cadre under the control of a Chief Engineer; (56) For obtaining a report as to the steps taken by the Commissioner to improve the condition of the Sun Mill Road and a portion of Tulsi Pipe Road; (57) For requesting the Commissioner to expedite his report on the question of levying water charges by measurement in respect of premises occupied as residential buildings at a greater distance than 500 feet from a Municipal Main, etc.; (58) For obtaining proposals for the provision of public urinals in the portion of DeLisle Road lying between the Chinchpoogly Bridge and the Curry Road Bridge and (59) For requesting the Roads Committee to expedite the submission of proposals asked for by the Corporation regarding the provision of a foot-bridge on the G.I.P. Railway between the Chinchpoogly and Curry Road Railway Stations.

60. From Mr. G. B. Nare, seconded, by Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay—For naming Mahim Park as Shivaji Park.

61. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For obtaining a report as to the approximate cost of revising the existing Municipal Electoral Rolls.

62. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For obtaining Counsel's opinion as to whether it is not essential that the recommendation of the Commissioner contemplated in the Regulation framed by the Corporation for granting extensions of service to certain superannuated Municipal Officers should be made before the Corporation proceed to consider the question.

63. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Rao Saheb M. D. Rane and Mr. G. B. Nare—For expressing opinion that Sections 302 to 307 of the Municipal Act to be so amended as to enable the Commissioner to treat as Public Streets certain private lanes in F and G Wards which have been handed over by Government and are considered as present as water passages.

64-65. From Mr. B. T. Desai—For expressing opinion that (64) the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner should be vested in the Corporation and (65) there should be no nomination of any member to the Corporation by Government.

66. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, seconded by Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram—For appointing Mr. S. K. Pupala to be a member of the Markets and Gardens Committee.

67. From Mr. H. P. Mody, seconded by Dr. R. M. Mistry—For appointing Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas to be a member of the Tramways and Telephone Committee.

68. From Mr. P. J. Marzban, seconded by Mr. B. S. N. Cooper—For expressing opinion that the policy recently adopted for fixing the rateable value of buildings constructed as charitable buildings for housing the poor on the same lines as other buildings is not desirable.

69. From Dr. M. F. Bisni—For obtaining a report as to the failure of several Radio Concerts broadcasted in the Municipal Gardens.

70-72. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(70) For expressing opinion that there is no need to appoint a Deputy Municipal Commissioner after the expiry of the term of office of the present incumbent; (71) For obtaining a report as to the number of cases in which the services of the Special Land Valuer were requisitioned and the reasons thereof and (72) For obtaining a report from the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee as to how the existing Pension Rules can be altered in the interest of economy.

73. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, seconded by Mr. D. G. Dalvi—For expressing opinion that the practice of appointing to the Presidential Chair the members of the different communities by turns is not desirable and should be abandoned.

74. From Mr. S. K. Pupala—For expressing opinion that the requirement of undergoing a course of training at the V. J. T. Institute for qualifying as plumbers be not imposed on those plumbers who have already been granted licenses.

75. From Rao Saheb M. D. Rane, seconded by Mr. G. B. Nare, Dr. E. Moses, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay, Mr. M. M. Desai, Mr. R. M. Bhat, Mr. S. C. Thakkar and Mr. S. G. Parelkar—For requesting the Schools Committee to consider the advisability of opening a higher class (5th Standard) in one of the Girls' Schools at Mahim.

76-77. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(76) For expressing opinion that the construction of the bungalow for the Commissioner should be postponed till the end of the year 1927-28 and (77) For obtaining a report from the Law Procedure and Elections Committee as to the reasons which led the Commissioner to propose and the Corporation to sanction the revision of the supervising, etc., staff of the Engineering Department in 1921-22 which led to a great increase in the cost of the staff and their number.

By Order of the President,

R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 30th March, 1927.
28366

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 13th April, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1926.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Vithaldas Kanji as Director.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 23rd April, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

For the Bombay Company Limited.

C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director.

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 31st March 1927.
28369

NOTICE.

LOST OR STOLEN.

ONE SCRIP of 1 ORDINARY SHARE in the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Kowasji Cursetji Captain, 3 scrips for 3 ordinary shares in the name of Mr. Cursetji B. Captain and 1 scrip for 1 ordinary share in the name of Dharamsi Rohidas, Nos. 58238, 38077, 77503, 77504 and 345433 respectively.

Any one claiming to have any right or lien on the shares are requested to intimate to the Company at their Registrar Office, Bombay House, Bruce Lane, within 15 days hereof after which date the Company will issue duplicates without further notice.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 23409.

BONAFIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 1ST DAY OF APRIL 1927 AT 3 P.M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF ENTIRE SHOP FURNITURE OF MESSRS. M. C. PATEL & CO. (DEALERS IN CINOMATOGRAPH MACHINES & ACCESSORIES) SITUATE NEXT TO MESSRS. CHINOY BROS. PERSIAN HATS AND CAPS MERCHANTS AND THE BOMBAY PHONO GENERAL AGENCY ON KALBADEVI ROAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 1st day of April 1927 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell in suitable lots by public auction at the above address by order of the Owner, the entire shop furniture of Messrs. M. C. Patel & Co., (who are vacating the said shop) comprising, sliding glass door cupboards large and small show cases, Fancy glass fitted partition, large record cupboard, Office seat, writting tables, Office chairs, show cupboards, file cabinets, panel door cupboard etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO
122, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

Under instructions from Mr. P. Khambata and on account and risk of Messrs. J. Khambatta & Coy. of London:—
1 case iron-wood screws (618 gross).

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of underwriters:—
2 kitchen sinks.
70 stipney motor wheels.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Brougham.
3 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES
PRESENT
CORINNE GRIFFITH
IN
"MADEMOISELLE MODISTE"
7 Reels
SHE'S A SENSATION!
You have never seen Corinne so wonderful before. Oh! What a Frenchy Miss! She's a sensation and more. Girls to feast your eyes on—gowns to dress them up—and all through that Frenchy spice that makes it one peach of a show!
"PICK and SHOVEL"
Starring
STAN LAUREL
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME:- 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
Royal Opera House.

LOVERS OF INDIAN MUSIC
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
SANGIT RATAN
Prof. ABDUL KARIM KHAN
The well-known Indian Musician of India will give two Scientific MUSIC CONCERTS in Karnatic and Hindustani Music on
SATURDAY, 2nd April at 9-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, 3rd April at 5 p.m.
AT GAIETY THEATRE
BORI BUNDER.
Prices: Sofas a Rs. 2/-, Rs. 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 & Ans. . Special Box 3 Seats Rs. 25.
All Prices Exclusive of Tax.
BOOKING AT GAIETY THEATRE.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"YPRES"
The Greatest Film for All Time.
The Story of the Immortal Salient.

FAREWELL
AND
THANKS!
BOMBAY'S BELOVED

Bids Goodbye and Thanks Her Patrons.
TO-MORROW
AT THE
CINEMA MAJESTIC

MOSCOW PRESS ON THE NOTE.

'NO SPECIFIC CHARGES,' SAYS GOVERNMENT ORGAN.

"WHAT ABOUT CHURCHILL'S SPEECH IN ROME?"

The Soviet Press has now had an opportunity to comment on the British Government's Note, "Isvestia," the Government organ, remarking sharply on the fact that the Note was published in the British Press before it reached the Soviet Government.

The Note, continues "Isvestia," according to Reuter, contains no specific charges which could justify either the presentation or the threat of the abrogation of the Trade Agreement, or even the severance of ordinary diplomatic relations.

The main charges against the Soviet Government made during the past few months in the Conservative Press such as the alleged support by the Soviet Government of the miners' strike and the alleged infringement by the Soviet Union of British interests in China are not reflected in the Note, which this time does not repeat the accusations contained in the memorandum of the British Government last summer.

With regard to the charges against politicians of the Soviet Union of calling for a world revolution, and against Bukharin and Voroshilov of making statements abusing Great Britain, the Soviet Government has never given an undertaking to anybody to prevent Russian citizens, whether private persons or members of the Government from voicing in speeches a firm belief in an inevitable world revolution when such utterances are made on Soviet territory.

"It may be asked," says "Isvestia," "what does the British Government say about Mr. Churchill's speech in Rome when he openly called for the overthrow of the Bolshevik regime?"

"ELEMENTARY TACTLESSNESS."

The paper characterises as "elementary tactlessness" the passage in the Note that Chicherin preferred bad to good sources of information. "British Ministers," it says, "may not teach the People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union what sources he must use."

Pointing to the "lack of foundation for the intolerable tone of the Note," "Isvestia" says, if the Note reflects a concession to the Die hards, this circumstance would explain its origin, but would not justify it.

"Pravda," the Moscow organ of the Communist Party, remarks that the suggestion that the all-Union Communist Party and the Soviet Government are identical "is as ridiculous as it would be to say that the British Cabinet were identical with the British Conservative Party, and all the latter's actions were declared to be the actions of the British Government itself."—The "Daily Herald."

LANGUAGE OF A LORD.

BIRKENHEAD AND CHURCHILL ABUSE RUSSIANS.

The following are some examples of references by two members of the British Government to the Government of Russia:—

LORD BIRKENHEAD.

The Soviet of Trade Unions and the Government of Russia are like the clown and the pantaloon. They are united for the power of mischief and crime.—Speech at Luton, January 1, 1926.

A minority more ruthless and criminal than almost the world had ever seen.—Speech at Edinburgh, November 3, 1925.

Murderous Russia.—Speech at Loughborough, June 27, 1925.

A Junta of assassins and plunderers.—Speech at Watford, June 20, 1925.

The murderous tyranny of Russia.—Speech at Hotel Victoria, March 20, 1925.

The murderers of Moscow.—Article in "Weekly Dispatch," November 2, 1924.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

The bestial appetites and passions of Leninism.—Interview in Rome, January 20, 1927.

The miscreants who had ruined their own country. Their own ignorant slave state.—Speech at Hornsey, June 20, 1926.

Moscow—that dark, sinister, evil Power—a band of cosmopolitan adventurers. . . . This plagnish band of conspirators.—Speech at Battersea, December 11, 1925.

A band of cosmopolitan conspirators gathered from the underworld of the great cities of Europe and America. The foul Red Flag.—Speech at Tunbridge Wells, November 29, 1925.—The "Daily Herald."

DUSTERS 26"x22"
One dozen delivered to your address for Rs. 3/4.
Made from strong Dosooti with red or blue borders.
Will last three times as long as the usual cheap duster.
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CAWNPORE.
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EW YO[illegible] LIVERPOOL COT[illegible]KETS.

NEW [illegible] COTTON.

[illegible]rk March, 29.

y ..	..14.22 + .13
..	..14.44 + .13
..	..14.66 + .15
pe[illegible]	..14.85 + .17
y	..14.87 + .17
g	..14.55 + .15

[illegible]S COTTON.

[illegible] York, March 29.

.. .. ..	..14.30 + .17
.. .. ..	..14.46 + .15
[illegible]dling Spot	..14.31 + .19

NEW YORK.

New York, Mar. 29.

[illegible]W YORK. 10-55 a.m.
[illegible] known in Liverpool at closing time).

y	..14.18
y	..14.40
[illegible]tober	..14.61

[illegible]W YORK. NOON CALL.

y	..14.21
y	..14.44
[illegible]tober	..14.64

[illegible]W ORLEANS. 9. 55 A.M.

y	..14.24
y	..14.40

[illegible]ECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, March 29.

[illegible]y's Receipts at all U.S. [illegible]orts	40,000	Bales
[illegible]y's Exports to Great [illegible]Britain	10,000	,,
[illegible]y's Exports to the Con[illegible]inent	15,000	Bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March, 29.

[illegible]rch	.. 7.51 + .10
[illegible]ril	.. 7.49 + .07
[illegible]	.. 7.59 + .08
[illegible]e	.. 7.64 + .08
[illegible]	.. 7.73 + .08
[illegible]rust	.. 7.76 + .08
[illegible]tember	.. 7.79 + .08
[illegible]ober	.. 7.83 + .08
[illegible]ember	.. 7.85 + .08
[illegible]ember	.. 7.88 + .08
[illegible]uary	.. 7.90 + .07
[illegible]ruary	.. 7.92 + .07
[illegible]ch	.. 7.96 + .07
[illegible]lling Spot	.. 7.80 + .04

SALES.

	Mar. 29.	
[illegible] at Liverpool	9,000	Bales
[illegible] on Speculation ..	4,000	
[illegible] of East Indian Cotton	Nil	

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 29.

[illegible]e, Good	.. 5.85—.
[illegible]e, Fully Good ..	.. 6.05—.
[illegible]e, Fine	6.25—.
[illegible]	5.95
[illegible]d Fully Good ..	.. 6.15—.
[illegible]d Fine	.. 6.35—.
[illegible]a, Good	.. 6.35—.
[illegible]a, Fully Good ..	.. 6.60—.
[illegible]a, Fine	.. 6.85—.
[illegible]h, Good	.. 6.35—.
[illegible]h Fully Good ..	.. 6.95—.
[illegible]h Fine	.. 6.95—.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 29.

[illegible]	..12.98 + .10
[illegible]	..13.02 + .12
[illegible]	..13.05 + .13
[illegible]	..13.11 + .14
[illegible]	..13.21 + .13
[illegible]t	..13.23 + .13
[illegible]mber	..13.32 + .13
[illegible]er	..13.34 + .13
[illegible]mber	..13.47 + .12
[illegible]mber	..13.52 + .12
[illegible]ry	..13.49 + .13
[illegible]ary	..13.50 + .14
[illegible]	..13.52 + .16
[illegible]aridis, F.G.F., SPOT	..13.30 + .10

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 29.

[illegible]onseed, Bombay:—
[illegible]ch April shipment offered £8|12|6.
[illegible]orseed, Bombay:—
[illegible]ch April shipment offered £19|2|6.
[illegible]seed, Toria ton:—
[illegible]ch April shipment offered £20|0|0.
[illegible]May shipment offered £20|2|6.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 29.

[illegible]etta Russo, per 63 lb:—
[illegible] April shipment sellers 49|9.
[illegible]rio Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
[illegible] April shipment paid 50|4 1|2.
[illegible]at, Australian:—
[illegible] shipment buyers 52|6.
[illegible]at, Choice White Karachi:—
[illegible] May shipment quoted 52.
[illegible] June shipment offered 51|3.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATION

Bombay, Mar. 30.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135 3/4.
Bank's buying D/st D P Rs. 131 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 136.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Do. 4.85 11/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.04.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.24.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.95.
London—Rome Liras 105.90.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet Market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 30.

3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 per cent
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Very Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 29.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. ..	£ 19-3|4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£109-1|2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£ 9-7|8
National Bank	£ 48-1|2
Eastern Bank	£ 6-1|8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£ 86
Conversion Loan	£ 75
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent ..	£101-1|2
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent ..	£ 57-1|2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£ 59
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan	£ 68
Consols	£54-1|2
War Loan 5 per cent	£101-3|4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£ 91-1|4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 29.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.47-7|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London ..	12.14-1|4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.95
T.T. Madrid on London	26.90
T.T. Milan on London	105.57
T.T. Berne on London	25.24
T.T. Paris on London	124.04

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 29.

	Per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loans	4
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4
Bank Bills 3 months	4-11|32
Bank Bills 6 months	4-11 32
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5-1|4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-3|4

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 29.

Silver:—Market quiet.

Spot	25-3|4
Forward	25-9|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 29.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4|4|11-1|2.

LINSEED.

London, March 29.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
March|April shipment sellers £17|10|0.
April|May shipment sellers £17|7|6.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Afloat Hull paid £14|12|6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
March|April shipment offered £18 10|0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 29.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
April delivery buyers 30|1 1|2.
May|Aug. delivery buyers 30|3.

LONDON METALS.

London, March 29.

Copper English Best Selected	£ 60-1|2
Copper Braziers	£ 71
Yellow Metal	£ 65-1|2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	£ 26-1|2
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge ..	£ 15-3 8
Tin English Ingots	£304-3|4

[illegible]AVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

[illegible]HE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—N. Y.:—Opened steady on better Liverpool—Advanced on Trade buying. Reacted on Profit-taking. Futures 18 to 17 Points Higher. Spot firm 15 Points Higher to 14.55c.

LOCAL:—Opened quiet. Improved on Better Liverpool. Closed steady.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

New York May highest 14.28 (2-38 p.m.) lowest 14.15 (10-09 a.m.)

"Trade is buying."

Liverpool market advanced on trade fixing call sales.

Another of Liverpool friends cable:—Spinners takings continue large. Statistical position strengthening. New crop preparations and outlook rather mixed.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 29th inst. as under:—

"Steadiness reviving speculative confidence."

AMERICANS.

The New York futures market yesterday opened steady on better Liverpool quotations and improved further on trade buying. However at the advance there was some profit-taking and prices reacted 6 points before the close. Futures improved 13 to 17 points. Spot cotton was in better demand and prices gained 15 points to 14.55c.

The Liverpool market opened steady at an advance of 2 points against an expectation of 1 point lower. Prices gradually improved till close on better spot demand. The close was steady at a rise of 10 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 4 points to 7.80d. per lb.

Yesterday American cotton markets showed a better feeling on spinners demand for both spot and forward cotton. To-day's cables bring us the news that the preparations and outlook of the New American crop is rather mixed. Statistical position is gaining strength every week and as long as trade demand continues there is little room for a decline in the prices.

We believe that the present improvement is likely to proceed further, but we doubt any material advance is possible in the near future.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a rise of 13 to 17 points in New York futures, our market was expected to open at Rs. 295/- but opened easy at Rs. 294/- and declined to 293/8 on long liquidation. However prices recovered and with a small business the market closed at 4 p.m. as under.

Broach A. M.	294	294	293/8	294
Broach J. A.	298/8	298/8	298	298/8
Oomra May	286	286/8	286	286/8
Bengal May	270	270	269/8	270

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 4 points higher. Later calvs showed still better advices. This was reflected on the prices of forward contracts which ruled steady. There was better demand for July Broach Contracts otherwise the business was confined to jobbers and Option dealers. The close was steady as under:—

Broach A. M.	294/8	295/4	294	294/12
Broach J. A.	299	300	299	300
Obmra May	289	288	289	287/12
Bengal May	269	269/8	269	269/8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 30.

Sampin closed this morning steady as under:—

	Yen—	
June	203.00	+.0.60.
September	207.90	+.0.60

DAILY ROOM RATES.

March, 30.

Bengal, 270 May.
Broach, 294 a.m.
Broach, 299 J. A.
Bengal, 299 282 275 267.
S. P. 285 278 271 263.
Rajputana, 289 282 275 267.
Broach, 313 308 303.
Umranoz, 293 288 283.
C. P. No. 1 308 303 298.
C. P. No. 2 301 295 291.
Khandesh, 289 284 299.
Mathia, 287 282 277.

READY COTTON SALES.

100	S. Joharmul, Myagam	310
300	Suzuki & Co., Berar	297
200	Suzuki & Co., Dhamangaon	298
100	Jamshedmill, Africa	405
200	Toyomankwa, Mathia	287
200	Ozaburin, Sailu Bingalkot	335
200	Metha Nathoo, Bengal	300
200	E. D. Sassoon, Itola	311
300	A Damodar, Berar	293 1/2
1000	A. Damodar Khamgaon	295 1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 29.

			Ready. Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M.G.	285
,,	Fine	,,	275
,,	F.G.	,,	270
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	275
,,	F.G.	,,	268
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	307
Nagpur		,,	307
Yeotmal		,,	297/300
Arvi		,,	297/300
Amraoti		,,	287/95
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	287/92
Mulkapur	,,	,,	285/87
Khandesh	,,	,,	285
Muthia	Fine	,,	282
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.		305/10
Purna	Average	,,	285/90
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	285/90
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	300/2
Burwah Sanavad			285/95
Broach	Fine M.G.		310/12 May 310
Western Good			325 May/June + 18
Miraj/Sangli	F.G.	..	335
Compta	F, G. M. G.		340 April + 40 May + 36
Dhollera			Ap/May + 10
Kadi/Viramgam			Ap/May + 15

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 30.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 29th inst.

Wheat	5,988	cwts.
Linseed	10,144	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,341	,,
Gingellyseeds	837	,,
Poppyseed	178	,,
Groundnuts	2,222	,,
Castorseed	4,079	,,
Rice	139,606	,,
Myr bolams	5,170	,,
Cottonseed	1,945	,,
Mowraseed	143	,,
Gram	1,009	,,
Jowar	330	,,
Barley	336	,,
Bajree	3,231	,,
Coal	1,021	tons.

[illegible]FFEE.

[illegible] New York, March 29.

Co[illegible] (No. 7 quality) Spot:
18[illegible]

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. BRUE[illegible] & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, March 30.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year 26-3-27.
Khandesh ..	216 3,05,098	2,82,547
Central India ..	847 2,55,883	3,26,934
Barsi and Nagar	460 1,79,879	1,82,702
Hyderabad-Gaorani	187 62,901	66,410
Berar	928 5,19,323	4,23,307
Central Provinces	380 2,11,876	2,18,638
Total Oomras..	3,018 15,34,960	15,00,653
Dholera	165 1,07,100	1,73,117
N.W. Provinces ..	47 53,563	1,26,839
Rajputana ..	305 37,963	84,304
Sind-Punjab ..	1,04,841	2,32,361
Broach, Cambay & Dharwar	339 42,852	30,406
Westerns-Northerns	265 18,411	18,923
Cocoanada ..	395	1,476
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	204 5,485	7,218
Persian	3,375	2,344
American	1,32,094	1,310
Egyptian and African	31,847	41,972
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51 468	
Total	6,165 21,21,893	24,98,231

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 24th March.

In full pressed Bales.	This year	Last year.
Europe	385 2,10,350	3,57,718
Japan & China	9,600 10,39,747	11,57,045
Coast Ports ..	10 9,542	18,824
Up-country by Rail	69,626	54,615
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	35,532	74,598
Total	9,995 13,64,797	16,62,830

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 30.

London market closed yesterday unchanged. Shanghai Exchange was firm to-day which induced local operators to buy. Chaitra opened at Rs. 59|2 and advanced to 59|12 on local bulls buying but prices reacted on profit taking at the advance. Local statistical situation continues strong and supplies being limited prices of spot silver continues firm at a premium of about twelve annas over the first settlement. The close was quiet but steady as under:—

Ready Silver Rs. 59|14.
Chaitra delivery Rs. 59|11.
Vaishak delivery Rs. 59|6.
Double Options Premium:—
Chaitra Rs. 1|6.
Vaishakh Rs. 2|2.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 30.

There is no change in the gold market and prices are quoted as under:—

Bar gold ready Rs. 21|6|0.
Chaitra delivery Rs. 21|7|6.
Vaishak delivery Rs. 21|8|6.
Double Options Premium:—
Chaitra As. 1|6.
Vaishak Ans. 2|0.
National Bank Rs. 21|10|0.
Sovereign ready Rs. 1[illegible]

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 29.

Demand Bills .....

STOCK EXCHANGE.

SLIGHTLY EASIER.

Bombay, Mar. 30.

Operations were mostly confined to transfer business. Very little fresh business was being done in mill shares as there is distinct pause on the part of the buyers as they believe prices are sufficiently high for the time being while some profit taking is in evidence.

Tata Iron shares ruled steady but there was lack of enthusiasm on the part of the buyers and short covering was easily supplied by long liquidation.

Tramways shares were in good demand. Cement shares ruled rather quiet on profit taking, but on renewed enquiry for the coming settlement prices ruled steady. Tata Hydro ruled quiet but in the later, trading prices recovered. Alcock shares ruled firm as shorts were caught unaware of a squeeze who were forced to pay stiff prices.

We do not see any reason to change our opinion that while we believe in higher prices in the long run, we do not recommend to increase long interest and advise to secure profits in active markets.

The following are to-day's closing quotations:—

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	1-2	77	
Baroda	50	4	84	
Central Co-operative ..	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	2
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	80	xd
Imperial ..	500	40	1490	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	371	4
Union	5	0	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	21	8
Central India Mining ..	10	4-8Y	28	12
Indian Cement O.	350	..	178	12
Katni Cement O.	100	..	168	12
Katni Cement D.	40	..	585	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	6
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	52	12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	870	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	101	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	102	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	90	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100	
Larkhana ..	100	5 p.c.	84	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	82	
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	95	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	100	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	111	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	152	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	690	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	78	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	188	12
Bombay Steam [illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	14	3
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	79	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	835	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	142	8
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	3-8	66	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	97	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1055	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c.	995	
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	585	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	845	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			435	
Akbari ..	500	..	100	
Fort	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1020	
Indian Cotton ..	126	20	201	4
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	..	227	8
New Berar ..	500	80	795	
New East India	1,000	..	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	557	8
New Prince of Wales ..	500	61	560	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	40	560	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	273	12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	19	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	650	
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	190 Pri.	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8XD	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	35	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	4
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	135	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	335	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	650	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	129	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	88	4
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	210	
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..		..	64	4
Thacker ..	50	..	115	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	42	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	950	
Industrial & Prudential ..	5	1-4 p.c.	4	11

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 30.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/11.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 1931/36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935/ Rs. 102/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1935, Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55. Rs. 108/2.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds 1931, 106/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/10.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free due 1935 Rs. 112/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8.

Forward rates. Delivery 12th April.
3-1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 78/12 1945/55: Rs. 108/4.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

Jupiter			4	11
New India ..	25	..	21	12
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1450	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	4	14
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	432	8
Apollo	50	..	8	
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	33	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	333	12
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	955	
Bombay Industrial	108		7-0-0	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	300	
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	75	
Century ..	100	zoy	443	12
Central India O.	10	16	531	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	138	12
Crescent ..	100	4	196	4
Curimbhoy ..	250	..	280	
David	500	..	250	
Kuria	100	..	165	
Dawn	250	55	745	
E.D. Sasson United O. ..	7-8	..	1-1-0	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	250	nil	266	4
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	137	8
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	27	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	928	12
Finlay	1,000	..	153	12
Gokak	100	5	126	4
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	188	12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	362	8
Jamashed O.	250	..	67	8
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	105	
Kilachand	25	..	3	4
Kohinoor	500		1177	8
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	6130	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	24	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	140	
Madras United ..	250	15	500	
Mancekjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	75	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	130	
Mysore	53	4	130	
New City of Bombay	100	10	175	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	332	8
Osmanabhai (100) ..	75	..	56	
Pearl	250	8	561	4
Phoenix	100	10	431	4
Premier..	100	..	11	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	615	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8000	
Simplex	100	..	17	14
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500		1675	
Swadeshi	100	..	531	4
Swan	00	..	162	8
Tata Mill O.	5	..	97	8
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	2630	
Vishnu P.	100	35	650	
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50y	915	
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.				
Ahmedabad			432	8
Bombay Cotton			333	12
Bombay Dyeing	952 8	955	950	955
Century ..	440	445	440	443 12
Central India ..				531 4
Colaba Land				138 12
Crescent				196 4
Edward Sassoon				137 8
Fazulbhoy	932 8	932 8	927 8	928 12
Finlays				153 12
Globe				35
Gokak				126 4
Indian Bleaching..				18[illegible] 12
Indore Malwa				362 8
Kohinoor				1177 8
Madhowjee				140
Mathuradas				75
Meyer Sassoon				90
Mysore				130
New Great				332 8
Pearl ..	565	565	560	561 4
Pabany				266 4
Phoenix				431 4
Simplex				171 4
Swadeshi ..				531 4
Swan Mills				162 8
Tata Mills				97 8
Govt. paper 4 /2 per cent. ..				78 11 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent ..				108 5

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 30.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from their Agents in Colombo, to-day.

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at rub in par, per Acre	bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1925	1926
Bukit Darah Rubber	29	10	683	850		33	10
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	18	10	730	315		40	20
Ceylon Planters	48XD	10	310	714	93+	85	40
Ceylon Rubber	65	10	314	1400		110	100
Clunes Estates	40	10	455	1048		85	10
Cochin Rubber	47½XD	15	370	1094		95	35
Eila Tea	350	100	474	1072		60	
Estates Co. of Uva	36½XD	10	565	325	2512	30	38
Fairlawn Estate	32	15	1094		685	20	20
Frocester Estates	85	10	281	997		120	100
Hathawe Rubber	19	10	930	861		35	
Honiton Rubber	12-8	10	1344	397		18	
Horawala Rubber	85Xd	10	390	768		140	120
IndoMalay Estates	28	10	612	735		55	20
Jambulande T. & Rub	20XD	10	730	526		22½	20
Jebong Rubber	26½XD	10	738	1626		40	30
Kalutara Company	53	10	412	1212		90	100
Kalutara Rubber	25	10	825	547		135x	34
Kelani Valley Rubber	36	10	494	333		75	40
Langat River	42/8	10	441	1112	925+	52	73
Lanka Rubber	82/8	10	220	531		135	115
Lansdowne Rubber	217/8	50	550	817		60	75
Maha Uva Estates	49	10	405		822	35	45
Matale Valley Rubber	32	10	670	587		45	10
Meall Mor Estates	32	15	725	418	543 25	22 1/2	
Mirishena Rubber	60	10	388	912		80	65
Naranjoda Rubber	40	10	479	365		70	15
Neuchatel Estates	59	15	720	2423	695	45	20
North-Western Rub.	28/8	10	413	778	414	30	15
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	28	10	690	822	411	35	
Rubber Growers'	48	10	426	634		95	60
Saffragam T. & Rub.	235	50	383	3207	379	75	10
Talgaswella Tea	67/8	10	232	960	195	100	15
Torrington Tea	19	10	1240		501	17	17
Udabage Tea	85	20	439	1330	150	80	65
Udapolla Rubber	50	10	1116	730	200X	32	1/2
Ullswater Rubber	21	10	445	375		25	30
Vogan Tea	57	10	395	1185	956	75	65

Interims Final for 1926 + Cocoanuts X On Old Shares

REMARKS.—Market—dull.

Rubber:—Spot Colombo Re. 1.05 Cents. Ceylon Planters X D 30 p. c. Cocrin Rubbers 25 p. c. Estate Co. 14 p. c. Horawalas 50 p. c. Jambulands 10 p. c. & Jebong 10 p. c. Finals.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Associations.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
March, 30.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	„	0 11 6
Century	„	0 10 9
Jacob	„	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 10 9
Elphinstone	„	0 10 9
Apollo	„	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;		
Standard Mill	Per lb	0 15 6
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0 15 0
Century 6404-8705	„	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 0
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 15 3
Phoneix	„	0 15 6
Maneckji (Patangia)	„	0 15 0
Kaliamardan	„	0 15 3
Daud Sahib	„	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH(Light weigh)No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	„	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 3
David Mill	„	0 15 9
Apollo Mill	„	0 15 9
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 14 6
Gold Mohor	„	0 14 2
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	„	0 14 9
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 14 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 14 6
Sakuntala	„	0 15 0
Sundari Brand	„	0 14 3
Globe	„	0 14 3
Rachael	„	0 14 0
Palkhi	„	0 14 6
Maher	„	0 15 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 15 0
Textile	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 14 6
Maher	„	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	1 1 6
Jacob	„	1 0 0
Century	„	1 0 6
Mun Mill	„	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	1 0 6
Century	„	1 0 0
Jacob	„	0 15 0
Mun Mill	„	1 0 0
1386 Tata	„	2 15 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 13 0
Jamshed	„	3 13 0
Century	„	4 4 0
Pearl Babaney	„	4 1 0
Hindustan No. 962	„	4 6 0
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	„	10 6 0
2020 Jacob	„	0 0 0
5800 Kurla	„	8 2 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124		
Pearl Babaney	„	7 8 0
Hindustan	„	7 8 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	„	0 14 9
Textile	„	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 15 0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 5 0
777 Crescent	„	2 3 6
Apollo David	„	2 3 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 0
Great	„	1 2 0
Phoenix	„	1 2 0
Kohinoor	„	1 2 0
Tata	„	1 2 0
CHADAR Kori Calendar:—		
Hindustan	per lb	0 14 6
David	„	0 14 0
Mahel	„	0 14 9

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Mar. 30.

Ready prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our forward market has ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about 2 to 3d. per cwt. in the prices for nearer position both in respect of Java and B.R.B. Beet Sugar. Prices for Java Distant Positions also record a drop of about a pence per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16|2 per Cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11|2 per F.B.H.
S.S. "Garbeta" Sh. 16|6 per F.B.H.
Shipment March Sh. 16|6.
Shipment March Sh. 16|6 per F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. Sh. 16|8
Shipment Octo.-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 16|10 per F.B.H.
Jamnagar C.I.F. Octo.-March Sh. 17 per F.B.H.
Jamnagar C.I.F. Octo.-April Sh. 17|2 per F.B.H.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16|8. per F.B.H.
S.S. "Clan This" Sh. 16|2 per F.B.H.
S.S. "Portlu" Sh. 16|2 per F.B.H.
Shipment Feb.-March Sh. 16|6 per F.B.H.

Tone:—Weak.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS

One dozen for Rs. 2/3/- Packing and Postage free. Easily washed and very strong and durable. Ideal for every cleaning purpose. Five dozen for Rs. 10/-.

The CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS Co.,
CAWNPORE.

K.-13.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, March 31.

S.S. "City of Paris," Captain Williamson, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, March 31.

S.S. "Lt. de la Tour," Captain Valley for China.

S.S. "Iris," Captain Coersen, for Rangoon.

S.S. "City of Paris" Captain Williamson for Liverpool.

LOADING.

Bombay, March 30.

Steamer "Garbeta" for Calcutta.

Steamer "Maloya" for Australia.

Steamer "Barala" for Busreh.

S.S. "City of Paris":—The K. N. Company's steamer "City of Paris," will arrive to-day from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Lt de la Tour:—The M. Marritime steamer "Lt de la Tour," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for China, etc., with a general cargo and 11 passengers.

S.S. "Iris":—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer "Iris," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with ballast.

S.S. "City of Paris":—The K. N. Company's steamer "City of Paris" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, March 31.

S.S. "Manshur Maru" from Yokohama, Agents: O. S. Kaisha Ltd:—

93 cases glass ware; 143 cases porcelain ware; 37 cases and 160 bales cotton yarn; 140 bales and 23 bales cotton shirting; 618 cases beer; 36 packages crucibles; 10 cases flannel toys; 19 cases stripped twill.

From Kobe:—15 cases glass bangles; 64 cases porcelain ware; 13 cases cotton hosiety shirts; 15 cases glass ware; 10 cases tin boxes; 10 cases cotton hosietry 10 cases cotton sticking; 66 cases cotton drill; 20 bags alum; 10 kegs red lead; 230 pieces asbar log; 50 bales cotton sheeting; 15 cases cotton check.

From Moji:—500 bags cement.

From Hongkong:—1028 rolls earthrn ware; 100 bundles sugar candy; 1250 bags refined sugar; 20 cases newshell; 36 rolls matting; 51 cases cotton socks; 50 cases fire crackers; 15 cases cassin; 23 cases glass bangles; 726 bags sago bont; 754 packets and 105 chests tea.

S.S. "Olive Bank," from New York, Agents: F. F. Campbell and Co.:—

116 cases and 14 packages, harmlese medicines; 8 cases and 5 boxes tools; 16 cases force food; 7 packages and 5 bundles grape nuts; 10 cases candy; 11 packages and 41 cases clocks; 42 cases ice cream freazes; 39 cases antiphlosistine; 20 cases brown paper; 15 packages, 34 cases and 12 cts. automobile parts; 20 cases steel brackets; 30 bundles auto springs; 56 packages pieces gal. pipe; 9 boxes and 11 cases storage bulteris and accessories; 50 brls. corn syrup; 100 cases fancy soap; 24 cases playing cards; 10 cases and 10 packages, tooth paste; 40 packages yellow syrup; 1008 bales old newspaper; 13 cases vaseline; 110 cases and 7 bales cotton reminants; 26 cases cotton goods; 16 cases prop. medicines; 16 cases flit; 75 cases type writers; 10 cases motor-cars; 11 cases printed matter; 10 cases and 65 half brls. grease; 1674 drums lubricating oil; 333 cases quaker oats; 36 cases files; 306 packages huricane lanterns; 63 brls. and 48 drums dyestuff; 3 cases and 7 packages asparagus; 19 cases and 7 bales leether belting; 10 cases apple butters; 17 cases cotton piecegoods; 11 boxes printed metal type; 10 cases steel handles; 120 boxes electric fans; 20 cases ketchupin glass; 10 cases cigarettes; 34 cases aniline sheet cierles; 632 frans exhausted clooes; 20 cases shade roliers; 432 bags pearl starch; 6474 bales american cotton; 1469 bars silver; 67 bales cotton sheeting; 16 cases kerosine oil coil.

S.S. "Homayier" from Calcutta, Agents: Turner Morrison and Co:—
6643 tons coal.

S.S. "Akbar" from Delagoaboy, Agents: Turner Morrison and Co.:—
5923 ton coal.

EXPORTS.

S.S. "Ranchi" for London:—6 bales cow hides, R. Meerally and Sons; 31 cwt. cattle fish bones, S. Mody and Co.

S.S. "Sommelsdejk" for Hamburg:—408 cwt linseed oil cakes, 408 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, Ragwa Bros.; 1,000 cwt. linseed oil cakes, J. Paramanand; 900 cwt. linseed oil cakes; S. Banister and Co. Ltd.

For Antwerp:—7200 cwt ground nut oil cakes, N. V. Velmohamed.

S.S. "Ciracassea" for Liverpool:—2,000 cwt myrabottum, M. Poonja Seat and Sons; 1650 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co. Ltd.; 2001 cwt myrabolam, P. Mathradas and Co.

For Marseilles:—27 cwt: gum arabic. E. Virjee and Co.; 1 pot essence de Palma Rosa, 5,000 cwt. castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S.S. "Marienfels" for Hamburg:—2 cases sheep guts, Cox and Kings, Ltd.; 200 cwt. fish manure, L. Ebrahimjee; 80 empty cylinders, T. Hoare and Co. Ltd.; 325 cwts ground nut oil cakes, L. Pragji and Co.

For Rotterdham:35 bales cow hair, 15 bales wool, K. Ismail.

S.S. "Hankow Maru" for Kobe:—1200 bales raw cotton, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 200 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. "Moji Maru" for Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton, Vurdman Bros. Ltd.; 500 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN PUNJAB & ASSAM

SIMLA, March 30.

The northern portion of the Punjab depression has become unimportant, causing local precipitation in Kashmir and a few falls in Punjab and Kumoan Hills. The southern portion is moving eastward, through the United Provinces, and there has been extension of rainfall in Assam.

Chief amounts are: Dibrugarh and Cherrapunji half an inch each, Mussoorie one, Skardu half and Sonemarg and Mysore quarter.

Forecast:—Decrease in western Himalayas and further extension in North-east India.—A. P.

U. S. COMMODITY PRICES.

PROFESSOR IRVING FISHER'S INDEX NUMBERS

The following table shows the average movement from week to week of the wholesale prices of 200 representative commodities (from "Dun's Review") and of the purchasing power of the dollar:—

	Index number of prices in p.c. of pre war. 1915-100 p.c.	Purchasing power of the dollar in pre-war cents—1913-100 cts.
1913	100	100
1920, May (high)	247	40.5
1922, Jan. (low)	138	72.5
Average for 1923	158	63.4
Average for 1924	149.3	67.0
Average for 1925	159.2	62.8
First qtr. 1926 avg.	156.3	64.8
Second qtr. avg	151.7	65.9
Third qtr. avg.	148.4	67.4
Fourth qtr. avg.	149.0	67.1
Average for 1926	151.3	66.1
Jan. (1927) ave'ge	145.5	68.7
February average.	143.0	69.9
Mar. 1927, week I.	142.1	70.4

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 29.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard. No. 25, c and f Calcutta:—
June per cwt. 17|6.
Juy|Sept. per cwt. 17|1-1|2.
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 17|4-1|2.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard. No. 25 c and f Bombay:—
July Sept. per cwt. 17|3-1|4.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Karachi:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 17|4.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS UNION

The Bombay Port Trust Docks menials held a general meeting under the presidency of Mr. Jhabwalla at Hirabagh, C.P. Tank on Sunday to discuss the position arising out of the Port Trust not granting to the men their rights.

Among the resolutions passed at the meeting were the following:—

"This meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Union protests against the action of the authorities in stopping the increment of the menials for the last 4 years without any due sanction from the Trustees of the Port and earnestly requests the Chairman to grant the same without delay."

"This meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Union requests the Chairman of the Port Trust to grant the menials of the Hamallage Department and other Departments privileges of Provident Fund which are sanctioned to menials in Mazagaon Docks and even to sweepers of the Docks."

"This meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Union requests the Chairman to grant Rs. 7 as House Allowance to the peons instead of present rate of Rs. 4 and brings to the notice of the Chairman that the Port Trust charges Rs. 5-15 to the peons for housing in the chawls at Wadi Bunder Port Trust Chawls and requests him to kindly pay the full sum to the peons."

A SANITATION ROUND.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a Sanitation Round was taken in C and D Wards of the city on Sunday last. The party proceeded from the League's Head Office to Khetwadi Back Road. Opposite Venkateshwar Post Office a leak from the service pipe and stagnant water were seen.

Padamji Road: and Khetwadi Back Road Junction, a heap of refuse was seen. Owing to some drain choke, at houses Nos. 27-29, opposite Venkateshwar Press, bad smell was felt. Houses Nos. 27-29 require lime-washing and sundry repairs. Dumping of refuse opposite Venkateshwar Press lying for weeks together was noticed. House gully opposite Mr. M. M. Bharucha's house was uncleaned.

Falkland Road-Khemraj Wadi: The buildings require repairs very badly. Latrines are in dirty condition. Refuse was seen scattered lying for days together. A part of one of the central rows of chawls is unfit for human habitation.

Kharwa Gully. House gullies not attended to for a long time were seen. No provision seems to have been made by the Municipality for lighting the lanes, though drains have been in existence. Sewage pipes choked in several places were seen.

A Chittagong message says: An area of 1,200 square miles in the hilly ranges of Chittagong was topographically surveyed from Aeroplanes during the last two and a half months by the Air Survey Company.—A.P.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 30.

Messrs. Forbes Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day.

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	£103.10
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	£81.15
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	£ 0. 7.
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£ 108.10
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	£ 0. 8.
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	£ 0.14
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 6.12
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£108.10
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	£100.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£100	£100	£96.10
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	£0.16
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	£19.15
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	£0.3
Cunard Steam Ship Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£0.15
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	£6.
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	£ 14.18
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	$125	$125	£110.10
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£68.10
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£100	£100	£91.5
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£59.10
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	£ 102.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	£ 101.10
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	£2.15
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	£3.2
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	$10m	$10m	£0.17
National Bank of India Ltd	£25	£12/10	£48.10
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	£5.0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	£9.17
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.	£100	£100	£81.10
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£4.15
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	£194.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	£86.15
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	£95.10
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	£100	£100	£98.10
War Loan 5% (192947)	£100	£100	£102.0

Remarks:—Market dull. Eastern Banks X D 5s.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Stock and Share Brokers, Bombay, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London, dated 28-3-27:—

Name.	Latest Prices.		
1. Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	1	3	6
2. 4-1|2 p.c. India Loan 1950|55	91	2	6
3. African and Eastern Trade Corpn. Ord.	1	8	9
4. Anglo Dutch Plants of Java	2	10	3
5. Attock Oil	1	1	3
6. Associated Portland Cement	0	18	7-1|2
7. Bengal Iron Ord.	0	13	6
8. Burma Corporation Rs.	0	14	1-1|2
9. British American Tobacco	£5	1	9
10. Courtaulds Ord	5	7	6
11. Calico Printers	1	7	6
12. Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord.	1	9	0
13. Anglo Persian Oil Co.	5	4	4-1|2
14. English Elec. Co. Ord.	0	9	9
15. Fine Spinners Ord.	2	5	3
16. General Elec. Co. Ord.	1	10	6
17. Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	4	7	6
18. Siemens Bros	1	6	6
19. Central Provinces Manganese	6	15	0
20. Malayalam Plantations Ord.	5	12	6
22. British Burma Pets. Ord.	2	1	3
23. Rubber Plantations Invest. Trust	0	8	3
24. Sondan Plantations	2	3	9
25. Vickers Ord.	4	17	6
26. Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin)	0	9	0
27. Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	0	12	3
	5	4	9

Remarks:—
Government Securities:—Firm but idle.
General Securities:—Steady.
Oil Shares:—Steady but little doing.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Mar. 30.

The linseed market opened to-day with May at Rs. 10|11|6 and declined on profit taking to Rs. 10|11. At this level there was better inquiry and prices recovered and closed at Rs. 10|11|6 September delivery was quiet with no demand and prices closed quarter of an anna low after opening at Rs. 11. There was increased selling by local operators and closed at Rs. 10|15|9.

There was not much doing in the wheat market may fluctuated around Rs. 7|11 while September declined and closed at Rs. 7|12|9.

The following are the closing rates of wheat and Seeds on Ready Deliver Terms to-day:—

Linseed Brown Bold, Rs. 10-8-0 per cwt.
Linseed Brown Small, Rs. 9-15-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed Guzerath, Rs. 11-14-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, Rs. 11-14-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore, Rs. 11-1-0 per cwt.
Castorseed Bold, Rs. 10-4-0 per cwt.
Castorseed Small, Rs. 10-11-0 per cwt.
Groundnutseeds Bold, Rs. 12-12-0 per cwt.
Groundnutseeds Madras-Khandesh, Rs. 12-14-0 per cwt.
Tilseed Bold 85/15, Rs. 17-8-0 per cwt.
Tilseed Small, Rs. 17-4-0 per cwt.
Cottonseed, Rs. —— per cwt.
Wheat Delhi Pissi, Rs. 7-14-0 per cwt.
Wheat Karachi Bungla, Rs. 8-0-6 per cwt.
Wheat Pissi Seoni 70/30, Rs. 8-4-0 per cwt.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 29.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot.

	s.d.
Buyers	1|8
Sellers	1|8-1|8
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—	
Buyers	1|8
Sellers	1|8-1|8

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")
(Through Messrs. The Shri Krishna Bombay Trading Co.)

Mukhsar, March 28.

	per md. Rs. a. p.
Wheat Asarh	4 8
Wheat Asuj	3 4
Cottonseed Baisakh	3 15
Cottonseed Jaistha	4 0
Cottonseed Bhadrva	4 3
Gram Baisakh	3 15
Rapeseed Baisakh	7 4
Rapeseed Jaistha	7 9
Rapeseed Bhadrva	7 14
Barley Jaistha	3 2
Wheat Ready	4 10 0 to 5 4
Gram	4 0
Barley	3 0
Rapeseed	7 2 0 to 7 8
Cottonseed Country	3 14

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW,

Wednesday, March 30. 1927

MESSRS. DEVKARAM NANJEE

Our silver market shows a net advance 14 annas. The market during the week remained steady owing to some recov in the Shanghai Exchange, short-cover and general buying. Fluctuation rece has however been small. The highest p for the first settlement touched during week was Rs. 59 on the 26th instant the lowest Rs. 57-15 on the 23rd. inst the range for the week being Rs. 1-1.

T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 5 higher than the last week. The highest r for T. T. Shanghai on London was 2-6 8 on the 26th instant and the lowest 2-5 on the 23rd instant. The foreign exchan market in Shanghai is reported to be qu with uncertain tendency. The gene strike has ben called off and the Can on are now at power to Shanghai.

The London Silver price is the same the last week's closing. The market w quiet with small business, India being moderate buyer.

The New York Silver pree is 55 cents i.e., the same as the last wee closing. The highest rate was 55 1-2 ce yesterday and the lowest 55 cents on 22nd instant.

The prices for Gold are somew higher, yesterday's closing being Rs. 2 or ready Rs. 21|7|6 for the first settlem and Rs. 21|8|6 for the second settleme The London price remains about unchan at £4|4|11 1|2.

We do not expect big fluctuations in Silver Market for the present and wo therefore advise operating on both side buying in easy markets and about Rs. and selling on bulges and over Rs. 59

Depilatory So

Its application removes hair painlessly from part of the body leaving mark whatsoever, safely be used even to tenderest part.

Price:—1 Cake 6 ...
3 cakes Rs. 1
12 cakes Rs. 3

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHE

For terms apply to:—
BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WOR
14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar, Cal

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

oyal Agricultural Commission, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m.

unicipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

M. C. A. Annual Meeting, Wodehouse Road, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 1.

e s.s. "Maloja" with the English mails of March 17 due at 10 a.m.

oyal Agricultural Commission, Town Hall, 10 a.m.

ga Khan Hockey Semi-final, 8-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

SATURDAY, April 2.

e s.s. "Narkunda" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

ga Khan Hockey Semi-final, 8-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

A joint meeting of the Council and Proganda Sub-Committee of the Bombay Pro-ncial Congress Committee will be held to-y (Thursday), at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), at e Congress House.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo, and Australia per s.s. Maloja" will be closed at the Generl Post ice on Friday (the 1st prox.).

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The clan line s.s. "Mackenzie" arrived in ez from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, the evening of the 28th instant.

GOWD SARASWAT CRICKET CLUB.

The Gowd Saraswat Cricket Club Silver bilee Celebrations will be held on Satur-y (the 2nd prox.) and the next-day unday) at Muzafarabad Hall, near Grant ad Bridge.

A BENEFIT CINEMA SHOW

Under the patronage of Lady Wilson, a eara show in aid of the free school and aritable dispensary of the Sri Ramakrishna ram, Khar, will be given at 5-15 p.m. day (Thursday), at the Majestic Cinema.

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

n urgent meeting of the Council of nagement of the above Committee will be at the Committee's Office on 1st April, 7 (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

he Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the ety will be held in the rooms of the B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, bay, on Wednesday, the 6th prox., at 6 (S. T.).

GOLE CUP.

e final Volley Ball match of the above between Mustom Shah Baugh Play-nd and Union Volley Ball team, will be ed, to-day on the plalground p.m. (S. T.) when His Excellency the ernor of Bombay will be present and away the trophy.

"ISLAM AND THEOSOPHY."

. Abdul Karim will lecture in English e Hall of the Theosophical Society, 77, lo Street, Fort, to-day (Thursday) at p.m. (S. T.) on "Islam and Theosophy" Amirbux K. Bawa, will preside. The re is open to the public.

VANITA VISHRAM

e fifth prize distribution gathering of Vanita-Vishram Bombay, will be held to-ow (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Zaverbai Hall" of the Vanit Vishram, burst Road, Bombay. Divan Bahadur lal Desaibhai Desai, A.P., Minister of ation will preside and distribute the s.

ANTHONY'S HOMES CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

e first annual general meeting of St. ony's Homes Co-operative Society, h is an effort to organise a Catholic sing Scheme at Chembur, Trombay, will held, on Sunday (3rd prox.) at 10-15 at Antonio de Souza's School Hall, ia Church, Byculla, when the particulars e scheme will be explained. The meet-s open to the public.

TO-DAY'S MUNICIPAL WIRELESS CONCERT.

Wireless Concert arranged by the bay Municipality will be broadcast by Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day rsday), from 6 to 6-30 (p.m.) Indian d and from 6-30 to 7-30 (p.m.) the bay Chamber Orchestra Relayed, and be listened to in the Victoria Gardens e it will be reproduced on the Munici-y's Public Hall Amplifier.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT IN WORKSHOPS.

. Jhabwalla the Hon. General Secretary e B. B. and C. I. Railway. Employees n writes:—I desire to point out that r the plea of there being no work in al workshops and factories poor people may have put in years service loyally faithfully are compulsorily retired, on, the other hand in reality there enough and more work extra hands time are required in the same work for doing the same. The reason of this kind of discrepancy is reported and there is much truth in it, that of the superior and intermediate staff e to use these opportunities for their ends at the cost of poor people's ser-and earnings. It is up to the masters ners to investigate how far such com-ry retirement is justifiable.

r. L. B. Bhopatkar has been elected man for this year of the Managing mittee of the local Municipality.— Press.

"IS CORPORATION TO HAVE DR. PATEL ?

"OR DR. PATEL TO HAVE THE CORPORATION"?

An interesting question in regard to Dr. P. T. Patel, Medical Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospital, will come before the Municipal Corporation in April, whether he should be allowed general consulting practice besides his present duties or not.

It will be remembered that by Standing Committee Resolution No. 2246, dated the 2nd June 1926, the Commissioner's attention was invited to the statement appearing at page 118 of the Final Report of the Retrenchment Adviser showing that the number of visits paid by the Medical Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospital, as Surgeon to the Fire Brigade, was only 24 in a year and he was requested to report whether it was desirable, under the circumstances, to continue the allowance of Rs. 200 per month paid to the Superintendent for the purpose and whether that work could not be entrusted to any one of the Medical Officers in the Health Department. The matter was referred to a Sub-Committee who have carefully considered both the questions, in consultation with the Commissioner, and they beg to recommend that the present arrangements as to the duties, pay and allowances of the posts of the Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospital, and Surgeon to the Fire Brigade, be allowed to continue and that Dr. P. T. Patel be permitted as requseted by him but only s an experimental measure for one year, general consulting practice in the diseases which come within the scope of his duties as the Superintendent of Infectious Diseases Hospital and Honorary Physician at the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College. The Sub-Committee further recommend that if this recommendation be acceptable to the Standing Committee the Corporation be recommended to approve of the same.

This question as I understand is "Is the Corporation to have Dr. Patel, or is Dr. Patel to have the Corporation."

Dr. Patel is at present Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospital (Rs. 1,000), Surgeon to Fire Brigade (Rs. 200) Honorary Physician to Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, and King Edward VII Memorial Hospital (Rs. 150), Teacher, Infectious Diseases for M.B. B.S., students (for which he gets Rs. 15 per student—about Rs. 2,000 a year).

Besides, usually under permission of the Municipal Commissioner, he is an Examiner and I understand he is Honoray Physician to Sir Hurkishondas Hospital.

Apart from his honorary work and to speak only of his Municipal work, either the posts he holds must be sinecure or he a superman. In addition to this he is allowed limited consulting practice like his predecessor Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksey and now he has applied permission for 'general' practice. I am of opinion that time has come to ask Dr. ... and Municipal service, and if he wants to continue in service then he 'must' be made a whole-time Municipal servant. I am strongly against allowing him permission for 'general' practice.

If Dr. Patel is allowed it, the question then arises "why not others?"

As it is, humanly speaking, numerous engagements of Dr. Patel are likely to be detrimental to Municipal interests.

L. R. TAIRSEE.

"I agree with Mr. Tairsee."—S. K. Bole.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

TRIBUTE TO RAO BAHADUR A. K. PAI.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday, Mr. L. W. Arbuthnot moved the following proposition appreciating the services of Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Chairman of the Standing Committee:—

That the Standing Committee offer their best thanks to Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai for the valuable service rendered by him as the chairman of the Standing Committee for the past year and place on record their appreciation of the zeal, ability and courtesy with which he has discharged the arduous duties of his office.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram seconded the motion which was supported by several members. Mr. L. R. Tairsee further supporting the proposition hoped that Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai would some day become the president of the Corporation, an ambition, which the speaker believed was very near to his (Rao Bahadur Pai's) heart. (Laughter.)

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

Rao Bahadur Pai thanked the members for their kind words and attributed his success to the assistance of his colleagues and co-operation of the Commissioner and his staff.

GOWARDHAN SANSTHA

The Secretary of the Gowardhan Sanstha (Wai and Bombay) writes:—"No monetary dealings entered into under the name of this Sanstha, with any person, will be recognized as true and binding unless a written order for the same, bearing the stamp and signature of the Managing Trustee, is produced."

The Samskrita Sahitya Mahasabha meets at Bezwada under the presidentship of Mr. Krisnariar, on April 15th and will continue for three days. The aim of the Maasabha is to popularise the learning of Sanskrit.—Free Press.

"PERHAPS."

AN AMATEUR ENTERTAINMENT

There was a jolly crowd at the Excelsior Theatre last night to witness the Variety Entertainment by a party of Bombay Amateurs and it was jolly fare they served up. The programme was well selected and arranged, and the manner in which the items were performed reflected great credit on those responsible for the venture. A variety entertainment must be of an exceptionally high standard to hold the interest of the audience, and the appreciation and high good humour displayed by the crowd last night was an eloquent criterion of the quality of the show. It is difficult to enumerate the items and to eulogise the performers. All deserved praise and it did one good to see that the actors enjoyed the show just as much as the on-lookers.

Mrs. Flanders literally brought the house down with her happy songs at the piano when she gave us some wonderfully true impersonations. Not less popular was the dancing of Mr. Wrigley and Mrs. Rollo The latter, especially, displayed a proficiency and versatility amazing in one who dances for pleasure. Her oriental dance was performed with a grace and languor peculiarly appropriate. In the Chinese tragedy enacted by Mrs. Eastley and Mr. Moore they succeeded in identifying themselves with the correct atmosphere and they were rewarded by well merited applause.

Mr. Binning made a great hit with her song and tableau "O Peaceful England," Mrs. Eastley making an excellent Britannia.

The Blond six, comprised of Mesdames Bullock, Coleridge, Eastley, Rolls and Misses Binning and Freeman specialised in jazz dances while the Bootleggers' Band provided the appropriate music. These formed an attractive feature of the programme and many were the encores they got. It was an eye-opener to see Mr. Binning so conversant with the character of an entertainer and as the deaf old lady voter he sent the audience into fits. There were also a couple of humorous sketches and the programme was wound up with a pretty "ukelele" scene.

Despite many forebodings it had been a very successful evening and the size of the audience gives promise of a substantial donation to charity for which cause the entertainment was primarily arranged. The programme will be repeated to-night.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CONFIDENT TONE OF JUTES

CALCUTTA, Mar. 30.

In the share market in jutes the confident tone which charterised the market since the advent of the week continued throughout the day with a good deal of activity and advances registered wherein Hukumchand held pride of place. In coals beyond a few small scattered enquiries this section remained dull. In teas transactions in Rutem and Loobah showed no change in prices. In miscellaneous Indian Standard Wagon preference were popular and marked a further increase in value. Imperial Banks were better. Government securities were steady with very little doing. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—4 percent new loan 1960/70 89/8, 5 per cent. loan 1935 102/12, 6 per cent. bonds 1927 101/2.

Railways:—Bankura Damodar River Railway 74, Mayurbhanj Railway 70.

Jutes:—Albion ord 593, Alexandra pref 114, Alliance ord 644/8, Anglo India ord 452, Auckland 232, Budge Budge ord 505, Cheviot 344/8, Clive 44/4, Craig 5-2, Empire 64, Fort William 416/8, Fort Gloster 1054/8, Gourepore 786, Gondalpara 1196, Howrah 50/8, Hukumchand ord 15/12, Kamarhatty 746, Naihati 593. Nuddea 54/8, National 36/4. Orient 293, Presidency 10/4. Reliance 89.

Coals:—Baraboni 3/4, Deoghur annas 12, Nazira 12.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finance and Mining 7/3, Patna Electric 12, Burn and Co. ord 231, Indian Iron and Steel 10/13. B. I. Corporation ord 3/15, B. I. Corporation deferred 2/6, B. I. Corporation pref 117, British Burma Petroleum 6/2, Midnapore Zemindary 130, Carew and Co. 95, Cawnpore Sugar 28.

Tea Companies:—Loobah 11/6, Rutema 13/12.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, March 30

In the Challenge Rround of Amateur Racquets Championship to-day at Queen's Club J. Simpson, holder, beat Bruce 11/15, 15/8, 15/10, 11/15, 16/13.—Reuter.

The Mysore correspondent of the "Madras Mail" wires the occurrence of a serious case of defalcation at the Mysore Taluq treasury. It is alleged the sum of Rs. 13,000 in currency notes has disappeared from the box kept for daily transactions and the Treasury Shroff is under arrest.—A. P.

Mr. Justice Cuming and Mr. Justice Graham admitted the appeal ... by Mr. Satyaranjan Bakshi, editor, "Forward", who had been convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of sedition in connection with the article on "Pabna Affairs", following the communal riots there and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300. The petitioner was released on bail.—A. P.

At the ensuing elections for the Municipality of Ahmedabad, Dr. G. C. Amin will stand as a candidate in the Khadia constituency. He was formerly a President of the Burra Bazar Congress Committee at Calcutta and a member of Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and All-India Congress Committee. He was a prominent worker and promoter of the Bombay Club for the Gujarati community at Calcutta. During his activities in Calcutta, he was in close touch with the late lamented Deshbandhu Das.

LORD LYTTON IN BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND

Lord and Lady Lytton, who are going to England arrived in Bombay yesterday accompanied by Lady Hermione Lytton and Lady Davina Lytton and party. The special which brought them in Urbs Prima in India drew up at Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m. and Lord and Lady Lytton were welcomed on behalf of H. E. the Governor of Bombay by Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary, and Capt. C. B. Lyon, A.D.C., to the Governor.

The party accompanying Lord and Lady Lytton to England also include Miss Baring, Col. MacKendie, Military Secretary, Mrs. and Col. MacKenzie, Major and Mrs. Hodge and Capt. Count de Salis, A.D.C.

Lord Lytton, who was accompanied by Lady Lytton and their two daughters, travelled by the Lloyd Triestino boat "Genoa", which left the Indian shores at noon yesterday.

Major Vaux, the Military Secretary, and an A.D.C., representing the Governor of Bombay, went on board the ship to bid farewell to Lord Lytton and party.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association was held at the Association rooms, Alice Building, Hornby Road, on Thursday the 30th March, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit presiding. The Secretaries of the Association presented the annual report for the year ending 31st December 1926 together with audited statement of accounts. The report gives some of the more important resolutions passed during the year that has been reviewed touching questions of public importance. One such resolution conveyed the alarm of the Council of the Association at the "revelations about the deplorable failure of the Back Bay Scheme in both the majority and the minority reports of the Special Committee" and urged upon the Government of Bombay the necessity of appointing an independent Commission. And subsequently when the Mears Committee was appointed a resolution was passed expressing satisfaction in "thus complying to a considerable extent with the recommendations made by the Association." On the 14th of July 1926 the Council at its meeting passed a resolution inviting the attention of the Government of India to the grave apprehension throughout the country on the Colour Bar Bill of South Africa. At the same meeting, the report shows another resolution condemning the action of the Government about the operation of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure ... viya and Dr. Moonje from entering Calcutta. On 22nd September 1926 the Council of the Association passed a resolution drawing the attention of the Government of India to the "allegations" in the Press about the decision of the East African Government "to prohibit Indians from bidding for plots of land for sale in Mombasa Island;" and the Government of India in reply to a letter stated that they had referred the matter to the Secretary of State for India. The report also mentioned that the President of the Association, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit had contributed Rs. 1,000 as donation.

The Council's report further showed a fall in the membership, from 308 to 246. Six new members, however, had been enlisted during the year. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 7,088-12 and the disbursements amounted to Rs. 6,228-15.

The report was then discussed and with the audited accounts was then put to vote and carried. The meeting dispersed after the usual vote of thanks to the Chair.

SALE OF MR. KAIKOBAD NARIMAN'S CAR

OFFERS INVITED

Mr. R. F. Bharucha writes:—

"Offers are invited for the Two-Seater Saxon Motor Car presented by Mr. Kaikobad Nariman to Saklatvala Purse Fund. Please apply at the Excelsior Theatre between 3 and 6 p.m. (S. T.)."

WOMAN FOUND DEAD IN WELL

Aiwai Pestonji Dhanjishah Bhurekhan, a Parsi women, aged 58, residing at Jerbai Wadia's Chawl, at Lal Baugh, Parel, was found lying dead in a well near her residence on Tuesday afternoon. The police who were informed removed the dead body to the morgue where the City Coroner held an inquest on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Dhanjishah Pestonji, the son of the deceased, giving evidence said that the latter was ill for a long time past, and that she was mentally deranged for some time. Only a few days ago she had burnt her hair. Witness had seen her alive on Tuesday morning when he left for office.

The Cornorer's jury recorded verdict of death by falling in the well which appeared suicidal.

HIGH COURT.

SUMMARY TRIAL OF MUNICIPAL CASES.

EVIDENCE NO PART OF RECORD

The Hon. Justice Fawcett and Patkar on the Appellate Side of the High Court heard the revisional application made by Chimanlal Maneklal against the order of the First Class Magistrate, Surat, dismissing his appeal against his conviction by the Hon. S. C. Bench Magistrate, Surat.

In this case, a complaint was filed by the Octroi Superintendent of the Surat city Municipality under Section 77 (2) of the District Municipal Act against the petitioner alleging that on October 9, 1925, he took two parcels from the station to the town without paying the Octroi dues on one of them, thereby causing a loss to the Municipality of Rs. 11. The Bench Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 110.

Mr. G. N. Thakor, Advocate instructed by Mr. M. T. Teliwalla, appeared for the petitioner. Mr. Bansidharlal D. Mehta appeared for the opponent, the Octroi Superintendent.

It was contended on behalf of the petitioner that the notes of evidence taken by the Bench Magistrate had been destroyed and this was in contravention of Section 355 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment, held that Section 355 did not apply to the present case, which was covered by Section 264 relating to summary cases. Under this Section notes of evidence need not be kept as part of the record in cases tried summarily, like the present one. Their Lordships, therefore, held that there was no error of law involved here, and discharged the rule.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

COMPLAINT AGAINST "INDIAN DAILY MAIL"

The notices issued against Mr. K. Natarajan, the Editor and Mr. U. S. Ray, the publisher of the "Indian Daily Mail" for defamation at the instance of one Shrilal Shastry, B.A., came up for discussion before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday noon.

Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar-at-Law instructed by Messrs. Merwanji Colah and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the respondents while Mr. K. S. Kale, pleader appeared for the complainant.

Mr. Kale at the outset narrated the case ... plainant was prosecuted before the Bombay High Court in 1926 on a charge of forgery and abetment of using as genuine a forged document. The proceedings of the case were reported in the "Indian Daily Mail" of September 29, 1926, and the words "subtle forgery" were used in the report. That, Mr. Kale contended, was defamatory and had considerably harmed the prestige of the complainant.

Mr. Saher alleged that the complainant had brought the case simply to make money. He had written a letter to the proprietor, editor and publisher of the paper to pay him Rs. 25,000 each. Further, the complainant's contardiction of the report was promptly published in the paper. The forgery could be either subtle or clumsy. In view of the demand of the complainant for money, Mr. Saher urged His Worship to discharge the notices.

The Magistrate, however, issued orders to convert the notices into summonses.

INFLUENCE OF REFORMS IN MYSORE.

DEWAN'S SURVEY OF COUNCIL'S WORK.

BANGALORE, Mar. 30.

In proroguing the first Reformed Council the Dewan President briefly alluded to the work accomplished during the past 3 years. Regarding the important business transacted by the Council the Dewan gave the first place to the measures relating to the constitution of District Boards and Village Panchayats on a broader basis which had recently been brought into force. The improvement of the procedure for land acquisition, the amendment of law relating to the religious and charitable endowments and the appreciation of research in agricultural matters as evidenced by the Coffe Cess Regulation were some of the notable achievements of this Council. Concluding the Dewan said: "Any one who will compare the record of work I have given with the record of this Council for a similar period before the Reforms will easily see that the Council has now come to exercise much greater influence on the course of administration and on its aim and policies."

The Council then dissolved.—A. P.

JAINS AND MR. MUNSHI'S WRITINGS

A public meeting of the Jains of Dhulia was held on Saturday last to protest against the writings of Mr. K. M. Munshi, particularly contained in his books entitled Patanni Prabhuta", "Gujratno Nath" "Gujratna Jyotirdhars', and others wherein he has made certain aspersions on Jains, Jainism, and Jain Preceptors. It was resolved, therefore, to urge the Government and the University not to sanction the said books as text-books or for prizes or school and public libraries.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	March 30.
Previous Closing Rate	14.22
To-day's Opening	14.25
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing	14.06
Difference	—.16

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

	March 30
Previous Closing Rate	7.59
To-day's Opening	7.64
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing	7.60
Difference	+.01

Broach April/May Expectations	292

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	March 30.
Silver Ready	26 1 0
	5 Annas Higher.
Silver Forward	25 13 0
	4 Annas Higher.
Tone of Market.	India bought.

HOCKEY

AGA KHAN TOURNEY.

"TIMES OF INDIA" LOSE.

Yesterday's match between the Times of India and the Christ Church Old Boys' Jubbulpore, resulted in a comfortable victory for the latter by five goals to one. The pressmen began in bustling style and within the first five minutes Rodrigues opened the score for them from a scramble. The equaliser, however, came soon after, Clynne darting in to score from short range. There was no doubt as to which was the better team, but still the Times played stubbornly, Edwards in the defence especially distinguishing himself. Before the interval Cowton gave Jubbulpore the lead.

In the second half the winners' half-backs were plying their forwards well with the consequence that the pressmen were on the defensive. Loveday and Chapman were two of the best players on the field and they gave very little. Clynne proved to be a clever forward and in this moiety he bagged a hat trick scoring the remaining three goals which made up the number to five. Towards the end the Times forwards missed two excellent opportunities of scoring and had to retire beaten. There were several instances of rough and dangerous play, but the referees were equal to the occasion and cope well with the situation.

CHRIST CHURCH OLD BOYS:—... O'Brien and Callaghan; Chapman, Gidney and Loveday; Matcher, Clynne, Cowton, Martin, Gidney.

TIMES OF INDIA:—Turner; Lynn and Edwards; Lees, Pereira and Rodrigues; D'Burgh, Blake, Powell, Carey and Bhattacharjee.

Referees.—Messrs. Wood and Rodrigues.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

5-30. Customs v. G.I.P. Rly., Jubbulpore.

ALL BANDRA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following matches were decided on Wednesday:—

O. Gonsalves (—10) beat S. Metto (+10) 33-23; 33-30 Arthur Fernandes (+5) beat Leslie J. (+8) 33-23; 33-3'; 33-27 M. Gonsalves (+15) beat John S. Pereira (+8) 30-23; 33-27; 33-31 C. Gonsalves (—20) beat P. H. Pereira (—20) 2'-33; 33-31; 33-19 G. M. Rose (5) beat P. G. Gollerkeri (—10) 33-30; 33-18 M. S. Ratnagar and C. Phillips beat Anth. Fernandes and Luis Pereira 6-0; 6-9.

SINO-JAPANESE BATTLE AT KAMATIPURA !

3 JAPANESE STABBED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, four Chinamen were placed before. Mr. Junglewalla Sixth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of S. 307 (attempt to commit murder) of the Indian Penal Code by Deputy Inspector Sampson of the Nagpada Police Station. The police officer told His Worship that the four accused, Ah To and 3 others, were concerned in the stabbing of three Japanese who belonged to the crew of the "Shiaraha Maru", a Japanese steamship lying at Victoria Dock. It would appear that these three Japanese at about mid-night of Tuesday entered a Chinese club, at Sukhlaji Street, where they had an exchange of words with the players, which led to a fracas of a serious nature in the course of which one Japanese, Sumoto, was stabbed in the back with a pen-knife. Another Japanese was stabbed in the shoulder and a third received a black eye. They were all removed to the Hospital where the condition of Sumoto was so precarious that his dying deposition had to be recorded by a Magistrate. Mr. Sampson requested a remand till the 9th prox., to complete his inquiries and also to enable the injured man to recover. The remand was granted.

From inquiries made at the Club by a "Chronicle" representative, it seems that the trouble arose over the members of the Club preventing the Japanese from entering and taking part in the games as the Club is reserved for members only.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1927.

THE MUSLIM OFFER.

A strange fatality seems to dog the steps of all genuine attempts made to bring about a satisfactory and abiding settlement of the Hindu-Muslim differences. The proposal of Muslim leaders to separate Sind from this Presidency will prove one of the chief obstacles to this settlement and as though to make the task of the leaders of the two communities more difficult than it is to-day comes the shocking news of the riot at Larkhana where, if the facts stated in the Free Press and Associated Press versions are true, there have been over forty Hindu casualties and ninety Muslims, including a Municipal Councillor, have been arrested. It is easy to conjecture what the effect of this sad occurrence will be on the existing relations between the two communities and especially on the controversy regarding the future of Sind. We trust, however, the leaders of the two communities will give the right lead to their respective co-religionists by not allowing this isolated event, however deplorable it is, to mar the atmosphere of friendliness and goodwill which is essential to a due consideration of the Muslim proposals. In the statement to the Press which he has just issued Mr. Jinnah trusts that the country will give the fullest consideration to the offer that is made by the Muslim leaders without any heat or passion being created and in a calm and impartial atmosphere We cannot too strongly endorse Mr. Jinnah's appeal. He has issued the statement in order, as he says, to enable both Hindus and Muslims fully to appreciate the offer. The statement makes the position of the Muslim leaders perfectly clear, but there are one or two passages in it which are unhappily so worded as to create a misunderstanding which the authors of the offer, we have no doubt, do not wish to see created.

Mr. Jinnah is anxious to make it clear that the offer of Muslim leaders to accept a settlement on the basis of joint electorates is subject to what he calls "conditions precedent". "It is" he says, "inter-dependent and can only be accepted or rejected in its entirety." Sentences such as this are capable of the interpretation that the Muslims merely want the Hindus to register their decision and are not prepared to regard their proposals as a basis of negotiations leading to a settlement satisfactory to both sides; that, in short, they are not prepared to consider any other "conditions precedent" to their acceptance of joint electorates. If this were, in fact, the attitude of the Muslim leaders, it would be a most unfortunate and obstructive one. On the contrary, as we have been able to understand that attitude, they are concerned primarily and solely with safeguarding their position as a minority. And the chief merit of their proposals is that for the first time in the melancholy history of the Hindu-Muslim Question, a definite scheme has been put forward for the final abandonment of special electorates which have kept the two communities divided and sore for years. The whole country has been for several years discussing the ways and means of abolishing special electorates without producing a clear-cut scheme for the purpose that would satisfy the Muslims and the Hindus without jeopardising the vital national interests of the country. The Muslim leaders, therefore, deserve to be congratulated that, under the guidance of Mr. Jinnah, they have produced a scheme, which if it does not wholly fulfil these two-fold requirements, is at least capable, with due amendments and modifications, of doing so. It is because Hindu leaders have regarded it in such light that one of the most prominent of them, Lala Lajpatrai, declared the scheme to be worth considering and discussed in the friendliest spirit with a genuine desire to solve the problem once for all" and that at their meeting in Delhi they did consider and discuss it in this spirit and with this desire and gave proof of their earnestness by appointing a Committee to ascertain the views of the Hindu community and, having done so, to meet the Muslim leaders with either acceptance of their offer or such modifications or amendments of it as would satisfy them.

We can understand Mr. Jinnah's reluctance to bind his community to the acceptance of joint electorates on the basis of conditions which it has not considered. But he certainly cannot mean, what his words "accept or reject the offer in its entirety" seem to suggest, that the only way of satisfying the Muslims is for the Hindus to accept the conditions imposed by the former without examining whether the conditions do not involve an excessive sacrifice on their own part. Shrewd and clear-sighted politician that he is Mr. Jinnah is not capable of taking up such an irrational attitude—and we trust he will take the earliest opportunity of removing the wrong impression that one or two unhappily worded sentences in his otherwise lucid statement are likely to create. For, he himself emphasizes that "the real issue is how to give a real sense of confidence and security to the minorities" and that "the most notable feature" of the Muslim offer "is its recognition that separate electorates can only be got rid of by a thorough adoption of the system of give and take." That, in short, sums up the task that Muslims and Hindus have jointly to solve. The Muslims have on their own part produced what they consider is a solution. The burden is now on the Hindus who evidently do not endorse it in its present form to produce another that would be acceptable to the Muslims; for it is obvious that there can be no coercion of any kind by one party or the other, but any settlement to be satisfactory from the truly national point of view must be acceptable to both Hindus and Muslims and must duly safeguard the interests of other minorities. Our own view is that no scheme formulated by the Muslim community or the Hindu community alone, unaided by consultation with the other, is likely to secure such a settlement, though it may form an excellent basis for discussion leading to it. The Muslim scheme offers such a basis and the leaders of the two communities will be best serving the interests of their country by devoting their talents and attention to offering constructive suggestions so to modify or amend it as to make it welcome to both—bearing this all-important fact always in view that the more time and energy they waste in emphasizing the things that divide the two communities instead of exploiting to the utmost the more numerous and vital things that unite them, they will be playing into the hands of the bureaucracy which stands between their country and freedom. Let the wordy fight end and constructive endeavour begin and let no time be lost by the representative Committees of the two communities, after having ascertained the latter's views, in meeting in a Round Table Conference determined not to disperse without—to use the happy phrase of Lala Lajpat Rai—solving the problem once for all.

A MUCH-NEEDED REMINDER.

"Those among the members of the Assembly who make a great show of disappointment", says Mr. Kelkar in his interview with the Free Press summarizing the work of the recent Assembly session, "have themselves to thank for it, for, after all, the elected members themselves and none else can be responsible for the lack of organisation and discipline." This, is, indeed, a much-needed reminder to the popular members in that body to learn the elementary lesson of taking cohesive and consolidated action if they are earnest in defeating the serried phalanx of the official and nominated bloc. The session which has just concluded has given a lamentable exhibition of listlessness and indifference on the part of the moving spirits amongst the two chief popular parties in the Assembly in their being unable to exact from their colleagues a proper measure of obedience to party discipline. Only on the assumption that a sense of the need of organised discipline was sadly lacking amongst these parties can be explained the very casual method of attendance at the Assembly sittings which had grown almost to be a habit with some members. In this respect the Nationalist Party gave a better account of itself than the Congress Party, many of whose members thought that on the occasion of the final passage of the Finance Bill staying away from the House or abstaining from voting although present in it was all that was required to show to their constituents how thoroughly they disliked that measure. When the Council of State rejected the Assembly's proposal for a reduction in the salt tax and the latter was asked to vote on it again, one would have thought that the popular forces would take care not to allow their previous victory to be spoiled by mustering strong again and throwing out the demand of the Council of State for the retention of the higher duty. But the occasion revealed a woeful absence amongst the popular parties of a sense of responsibility. As Pundit Malaviya says in his statement explaining his own absence and expressing his poignant regret for it, the only way to bring the Nationalist forces out of the present morass of indifferentism is to form a People's Party in which a rule should exist "that no member of the Party shall be absent from the Assembly or Delhi [illegible] without permission and with group to which he belongs." We hope such a united Party will soon be an accomplished fact. There are no obstacles now to its formation, the Congress group and the Nationalist group in the Assembly having learnt by this time how very much they can be together in working as a United Opposition, and how very little they are really separated from each other in the methods of their work in the Assembly. At present it is only the policy of divided leadership in these groups, especially in the Congress group, to which Mr. Kelkar makes a pointed reference in his interview, which prevents each of them from cohering within itself and from co-operating with the other on a mutually acceptable working basis. Let them take a lesson from the discipline which prevails in the official bloc, although with the latter it is only a case of voting and watching in mechanical fashion at the tax-payers expense. But then this ought to demonstrate to the popular representatives all the more forcibly the urgent need of maintaining strict party discipline as a United Opposition.

NOTICE TO QUIT

The big drum of Imperialism which Britain loved to beat in China has begun to give out a very hollow sound and the drummers have to recognise that it is no good overworking the effete instrument. So they put the best face possible on the whole, sorry farce of the lack of concert amongst the Powers in the old game of coercing China and declare that although they have decided to evacuate "the decision is not due to any new threat." Are we down-hearted? No, but it is safe to utter that "No" not on the Yangtse river but from some sheltered portion in the International Settlement at Shanghai. The fact that Japan does not see the necessity of acting in concert with Britain and the United States is a bitter pill to swallow for the "Down with the Chinks" Brigade in Britain. The "Osaka Mainichi," the Japanese newspaper which declares that Japan will have her own policy about China, voices the feeling of the whole Japanese nation accurately in this matter and with the readiness of the Americans to go before they are chased out of the Yangtse, Britain has now no option but to recognise that the notice to quit given by China must be taken seriously. So we shall now be asked in a succession of cables to appreciate what a reasonable man Mr. Chen is and how willing he has been to see the British point of view, the fact being, of course, that he has compelled Britain to see his point of view.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM.

CHANGES SUGGESTED

(BY D. R. GADGIL.)

IV.

I have in the last two sections considered the compulsory papers in the courses of studies on the Art side and have, I believe, made out a case for lessening the burden of English studies and making the study of vernacular compulsory. I may now review the position of the whole course of studies and see what are the lines on which it should be modified. I shall, however, in the following remarks restrict myself within fairly narrow limits. The limits that I have taken for granted are, the somewhat rigid division between arts and science course that exist to-day, the four years' degree course with the three stages of F.Y.A., Inter and B.A. and the fact of an affiliating university. I shall not discuss these important questions because, I believe, that there is ground for very considerable reform within the limits thus laid down, and also that the colleges, as at present constituted are specifically reared on the basis of such limitations and that any attempt at too radical a reform immediately should not be undertaken in view of the want of elasticity in college staffs and funds.

THE THREE STAGES.

Having taken the three stages for granted it is necessary to formulate one's ideas as to what each of these stages should represent. I would explain this by comparison with similar stages in the English Universities. In my opinion the First Year at the college, should be considered as equivalent to the last year or two that an English boy would spend at his school preparing himself for the University. The Intermediate examination has a parallel in the Intermediate examinations of such Universities as London. It is only the last two years that constitute the degree course proper; the M.A. being considered mainly as an advanced course necessary for all who want to specialize in a subject. The First Year's course should be conceived strictly as a sort of preparatory stage to University studies and it should be so planned as not unduly to influence the course in the secondary schools. The present matriculation examination could then be freed entirely from the incubus of University studies and could be allowed to be moulded by the needs chiefly of those students whose education would in all probability end at the matric stage.

The Intermediate examination would then be made the definite branching point for the various University courses—Arts, Science, Medicine, Commerce, Agriculture, etc. The First Year examination should as now be certainly left for the colleges to conduct but all colleges—except the specialised colleges for professional or other studies—should be encouraged to undertake the teaching of the full Intermediate course, i.e., of both Inter Arts and Inter Science. There is much to be said for this grouping together in the non-professional colleges for the first two years of all students—whatever course they may take up in the future, and this will also act as a salutary check on a too lax First Year examination.

STUDY OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

When one considers the courses of studies, one is overwhelmed with the immense number of possible variations that could be suggested. I have, however, taken the present course of studies as the basis and have suggested therein only those changes the reasons for introducing which seem to me to be overwhelming. I have already shown the changes that are necessary in the compulsory papers and I shall take them for granted in what follows. In discussing the First Year course the basis taken is the newly revised course. It is unfortunate that according to the new course a second language is a compulsory subject at the F.Y.A. If a certain minimum of knowledge of classical languages is thought to be absolutely necessary it would be better if a student is required to pass his matric with a classical language or later after joining a college up to the matric standard before he is allowed to appear at the First Year examination. For I would suggest that instead of making the study of a classical language compulsory at this stage an option should be allowed as between a paper on a classical language and a paper on elementary French or German. This paper, of course, could be taken up only by such students

(Continued On Page 9.)

A PLEA FOR THE PEOPLE OF INDIAN STATES

(BY TILOKCHAND MATHUR.)

For one reason or other the Indian mind is roused and agitated for the present to a great extent. The angle of vision of the political thinkers of this unfortunate land is quite different. The main problem, the problem of emancipation of the land is the same for all. But the way of its achievement is a crux that baffles our wits.

The chief cause of the present commotion centers round the talk of the appointment of the Royal Commission of Enquiry shortly expected. The people, who have lost faith in the sayings and doings of the bureaucracy, have determined to oppose all its schemes, with all the might at their command, till the national demand is satisfied. Every political and communal group is mustering its forces to put forward its demands before the forthcoming Commission in order to snatch as large a share in the crumbs thrown out by the Mother of Parliaments at Westminster, as may be possible. This remark comes true in the case of Red India.

HOPEFUL SIGNS.

But what is our position in the present state of affairs in Yellow India? We would have been much more dejected this year than last year but for the fact that we find frequent mention of our rightful case in the speeches of the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and the Liberal Federation. Mr Srinivasa Iyengar, the President of the Congress, pleaded the cause of the rulers and the ruled in Indian States in unmistakable terms. Nearly all the Indian papers of note are evincing keen interest in the affairs of Indian States. The attention of the leaders of thought is gradually drawn to the subject. Once, I had the privilege of having an interview with Mahatma Gandhi to ask his opinion as to the method of work in Indian States. He has expressed his views, several times, on the subject from the platform and in the Press. He has full sympathy with the grievances of the ryots in Indian States. But he is opposed to the idea of our cause being taken by the Indian National Congress on the ground of political expediency. The Rt. Hon. Sriniwas Sastri, latterly, dwelt at length, on the subject of Indian States. Thus far the signs seem to be hopeful.

But when we cast a glance at our own people, we become crestfallen to see their apathy towards their own cause while giving ample proof of their ability in different spheres of political and social activities in British India. This is much to be regretted.

WEDGE BETWEEN RULERS AND THE RULED.

The question of Indian States uptil now has been utterly neglected by the people of all sections. But this should be borne in mind that the question is of first rate importance and should be treated as such. It is not less important than the question of Hindu-Muslim unity and untouchability. The last battle of bureaucracy will be fought in this field of Indian States. The enemies of our liberty are trying to take advantage of our weakness however small. An attempt has already been made to drive a wedge, by the creation of the Chamber of Princes, between the rulers and the ruled in Indian States. The Chamber of Princes was started, as is alleged, for the protection of the rights of the Indian Rajas. But, in reality, it is an instrument of bureaucracy to impede the cause of Swaraj. It is indeed a mystery to the Indian public to know what passes behind the curtain on the stage of the Chamber. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Chamber of Princes has not been designed to take up the cause of 70 million dumb driven people residing in Indian States. As for the protection of the rights of the Princes themselves it is an impotent body, as is evident from the cases of the rulers of Udaipur, Nabha, Indore and Hyderabad.

AN ANOMALY.

In the present state of affairs, the position of Indian Princes is an anomaly. In the words of Lala Lajpat Rai, the Indian Prince has no legal status, 'de facto,' in the constitution of the country. An average British subject who can sue the British Crown in a British Court is far superior to an Indian Ruling Chief. He can be forced to abdicate by the Political Department of the Government of India for any reasons known to them and he has no tribunal to appeal to.

Such is the plight of the Indian Rajas. But it is an irony of fate, that the Princes in general, do not seem to be alive to the gravity of the situation. They do not realise the impending fate in store for them. Power and pelf and the insinuations of the bureaucracy have turned their heads. The wonder of wonders is this that those of the Princes who have travel-

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

False Hopes.

The Baldwin Government have been losing in practically every by-election latterly and it is natural, therefore, that the defeat of Dr. Haden Guest at the North Southwark by-election should be construed by a section of the Press in England and in this country as really a success for the Conservatives' policy in regard to China. It is, in fact, nothing of the kind. Dr. Haden Guest chose to quarrel with the Labour Party about its attitude towards China, favouring the blood and thunder methods of the Baldwin Government while the Labour Party wants negotiations with Chinese Nationalist leaders "even to the last minute." So too do the Liberals. The Conservative Party machine did not dare to put up a candidate of its own in North Southwark as it knew very well that the Conservative vote in the area is pitifully small. Its simulated enthusiasm for the ex-Labour member who in its opinion had seen light on China, did not prevent the Labour nominee, Mr. Isaacs, from obtaining nearly three thousand votes more, and if Mr. Strauss, the Liberal candidate, has got in, it has been more on account of the average voter's feeling that the "other fellow" should also have a chance. He had run very close to Dr. Guest in the last election.

Strenuous Work.

Has Lord Birkenhead sent an invitation to President Patel to come over to England? President Patel had no knowledge of such invitation. He was going to England not for a pleasure trip, he told a representative of "The Chronicle," but primarily for the purpose of making a more intimate acquaintance with the procedure of the House of Commons and to find out how far the procedure in the Legislative Assembly could be further moulded on it. Mr. Patel's health is only a secondary consideration with him in this visit to Europe, but he deserves a rest and a change of scene after his strenuous work in the recent Assembly Session. It is not his habit, however, to let any opportunity for qualifying himself further for his arduous duties escape if he can help it, and Mr. Patel proposes to include within the orbit of his investigations the Ulster Parliament and the Dail Eireann. We are sure the members of the Legislative Assembly will find next session that they will have for their President a man whose knowledge of his duties will after this strenuous course of study remain unrivalled and unsurpassed. If the course of study is to be so exacting, why should he not extend its sphere a little more by paying a flying visit to the Reichstag and the French Chamber.

A Case for Clemency.

In his sympathetic reply to the deputation of European women in Bengal, who waited upon the Hon. Mr. Moberly to request him to ask the Governor of Bengal to exercise the Royal Prerogative of pardon in the case of Khara Bahadur Singh, the Home Member pointed out the difficulty of reversing the decision of the High Court. It may be difficult to do so, but in view of the fact that the punishment awarded to the brave Nepalese youth did far exceed the crime of grievous hurt of which he was convicted, and in consideration of the provocation which led him to commit it, it ought to be possible for the new Governor of Bengal to take a lenient view of the case and exercise the Royal Prerogative. This is a case for clemency if ever there was one.

The Corporation Presidentship.

The retirement of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy from the field of contestants for the presidential election of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was expected as he had no chance of success and is a desperate move to weaken Mr. Petit's chances. To the "Evening News of India," for example, those who back Mr. Petit in the "President's Plate" stand to lose and so cocksure is this Anglo-Indian opponent of Mr. Petit's claims to succeeed that its views are right that it urges him. "If he is a wise man" to retire. Mr. Petit knows how to treat such gratuitous and by no means disinterested advice. We do not know why he should not win in the race because by reason of his longer experience of public life he has claims to mayoral honours which ought to be freely recognised by all parties in the Corporation.

A Vexed Problem.

In his evidence before the Linlithgow Commission Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., referred in detail to what he very rightly considered was "one of the, it not the, most important question" with which the Commission would have to deal, the question of sub-division of holdings. His remarks that it was not much use working out great schemes of agricultural improvement when the holdings were so small that the agriculturists were unable to take advantage of them shows a clear perception of one the root difficulties which make the question of making the land support the people well nigh impossible. Time and again the people of the Presidency have been led to believe that the Government had a scheme ready to prevent by legislative enactment the fragmentation of land holding, but so far nothing has been done. Non-official members of the local legislature have pointed out the need of such legislation both in the pre" reform" Council and in the "reformed" one. We hope such legislation will not be delayed now in patient anticipation of what the Royal Commission has to say on the problem.

"SPEAKER HAS NO POLITICS."

PRESIDENT PATEL INTERVIEWED.

OBJECT OF HIS EUROPEAN TOUR.

"Primarily to have the first-hand knowledge of the procedure of the House of Commons—the mother of Parliaments and to assimilate it as far as possible in the procedure of the Legislative Assembly and secondarily for health, I decided to go to Europe almost suddenly," said the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, the Speaker of the Central Legislature in the course of an interview he granted to a "Chronicle" representative on Wednesday night in the midst of his numerous pressing engagements. Once a leading politician of the country, Mr. Patel because of his tradition of speakership gave a short reply to all the questions he was asked regarding the present political situation of the country. "I am the Speaker and the Speaker has no politics."

Asked whether there was any truth in the rumour that he was invited by the Secretary of State in connection with the appointment of the Royal Commission to consider the grant of a further instalment of reforms to India, Mr. Patel said that there was none, to his knowledge. He did not know whether the question would be at all discussed in the course of his stay in England and whether he would be called upon to do anything regarding it. He, however, had no political motive in deciding his sojourn to England. Mr. Patel made it quite clear that his intention in going to England was to have a short rest after a strenuous sessions of the Assembly; but while there he would not miss the opportunity of doing whatever he could possibly do. He wanted to attend the House of Commons and have a first-hand knowledge of the procedure of Parliament and he hoped to introduce such procedure in the Assembly next time.

The Irish Free State Parliament and the Ulster Legislature are the other important places which Mr. Patel hopes to pay a visit to. He said he would remain in touch with the Speakers of the three Parliaments. He did not intend to visit any other part of the Continent and hoped to return to India in time for the second sessions of the Assembly.

As the proposals for a joint Hindu-Muslim electorate put forward by the Muslims and the controversy between Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala and Gandhiji regarding khaddar and labour organisation formed two of the burning political problems of the day, the Hon. Mr. Patel declined to give his opinion on the subjects. But it would appear that the Speaker of the Assembly who is a staunch khaddarite proposes to wear only khaddar dress during his voyage.

Mr. Patel emphatically denied the statement made by the "Free Press of India" in the course of a telegram sent by that news agency from Delhi on March 28, regarding the insult offered to him by a ticket collector at Delhi station and said that he did not remember any such incident. The last occasion on which he went to Delhi station prior to his departure on Tuesday, was the departure of Gandhiji for Bombay and on that occasion nothing had happened. The ticket collector at the gate was as usual asking for tickets from all those who passed by him, Mr. Patel was one of them, but he had never been stopped or offered any insult. Mr. Patel thought a responsible news agency as the "Free Press of India" ought to have inquired of him about the truth in the statement before they broadcasted it.

Concluding, Mr. Patel expressed his surprise at seeing his so-called interview published in the "Evening News of India" and said that he had not been accosted by any reporter at the Grant Road Station on his arrival.

COMRADE SAK TO VISIT POONA.

POONA, Mar. 30

Comrade Saklatwala is expected to visit Poona on Friday. He will deliver a public address in Kirloskar Theatre under the auspices of the Maharastriya Libraries Association.

He has been invited by the "Kesari" and "Maharatta" Offices for being entertained by private "Pansupari".—Free Press.

PANDIT MOTILAL NOT LIKELY TO GO TO ENGLAND?

For the first time after his unopposed election to the post of the Speaker of the Central Legislature, the Hon. Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel arrived in Bombay by the Bombay Peshawar Mail of the B.B. and

(Continued on page 9.)

90 MUSLIMS ARRESTED.

HARTAL CONTIUES IN LARKANA.

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY IN PROGRESS.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Mar. 30.

Further reports received from Larkana state that 90 Muslims have been arrested in connection with the riot. It is stated 48 have been so far sent to the hospital for treatment and many more injured persons are lying in their houses. Amongst the injured there are two Muslims.

Section 42 of the Police Act has been applied to the town, which has been quiet. The hartal still continues.

The police have carried out house searches and seized certain articles.—Free Press.

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY IN PROGRESS

KARACHI, Mar. 30

During the Hindu Moslem fracas at Larkana yesterday, the District Magistrate visited the scene of the disturbance at noon and by two o'clock the riot had been suppressed. Several arrests have been made and forty-seven injured persons have been admitted to hospital one in a serious condition. A Magisterial Enquiry is now in progress and the town is reported to be quiet this morning. Excitement is at a high pitch in Karachi among members of both communities.—A. P.

RINGLEADERS STILL AT LARGE.

PREPARING FOR A SECOND ATTACK?

LARKANA, Mar. 30.

Over 75 arrests of Mahomedans including that of Mr. Khudadad, a Municipal Councillor, have so far been made in connection with yesterday's rioting and looting of Bedo Bazar and much of the loot and some weapons have been secured by the police. Many more arrests are expected. Some ringleaders are still reported to be at large or absconding. Section 42 of the Police Act has been applied to the town and armed police under officers consisting of the District Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police, Sub Inspector of Police and the Resident Magistrate are in charge of the situation. The town is still panic stricken and complete hartal prevails. The rioters are reported to be hanging about the skirts of Larkana town and the neighbouring villages and molesting the Hindus. Over 48 Hindus have been injured and admitted to hospital, the condition of two of them being very serious.

Hindus allege that the riot was premeditated and inspired by an influential Mahomedan Zamindar and a Council who had imported Mahomedans from the mofussil. Over two hundred cases of loot were filed by the Hindus in the court to-day. Hindu leaders and the local Mahomedan Zamindar Khan Bahadur Haji Amirali co-operated with the police in restoring order. Although every effort is being made by the local authorities to keep the situation well in hand the Hindus apprehend that Mahomedans are preparing for a second attack. Reports of assault on Hindus came from Bakarpur, 3 miles away from Larkana, and complaints have already been made to the police.—A. P.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

KARACHI, March 30.

Fews from various unofficial sources concerning the Hindu-Moslem riots at Larkana is now pouring into Karachi every hour as a result of which high excitement prevails in the Indian quarter of the city. A mass meeting of the Karachi Hindu Sabha was held at 8-30 to-night at which resolutions were passed sympathising with the injured persons and requesting the authorities to take strong measures especially in view of the forthcoming series of Hindu and Moslem Conferences to be held at Sukkur. What appears to be a reliable account of the cause of the fracas is given by an eye witness who arrived at Karachi this morning. He stated that several days ago a Moslem woman was converted to Hinduism she had three children and the Moslems demanded that they should remain in the Moslem fold and be brought up in the faith of Islam. The question was ultimately referred to the District Court and the decision was expected yesterday afternoon. In the meantime at nine o'clock in the morning nearly three thousand Moslems carrying lathis and axes toured through Larkana town, shouting "Alla-Ho-Akbar". They eventually surrounded the Magistrates court and demanded possession of the three children protesting strongly against the converted lady taking charge of them. The decision of the court was that the children should accompany their mother. On hearing this, a batch of Moslems came into violent conflict with a sweetmeat seller and after looting his shop swarmed through Larkana town assaulting every one that came across and looting the shops en route. Strong forces of police arrived at 3 o'clock and dispersed the crowds by firing in the air several times. Some eighty persons were then arrested. Altogether forty-seven persons were injured in the rioting of which four are in a precarious condition. All is quiet this evening and complete hartal was observed throughout to-day. The atmosphere is still very tense, though the situation is well under control.—A. P.

DECISION FOR ANOTHER GENERAL STRIKE?

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL RIGHTS WITHDRAWN.

BRITISH AND AMERICANS CHASED OUT.

According to the latest cables, the General Labour Union has decided to proclaim another general strike for the purpose of furthering anti-British movement.

As a sequel to an encounter between a party of H.M.S. "Woodcock" and the Chinese at Changsha, the local Commissioner has demanded withdrawal of British warships. The Commissioner has withdrawn extra-territorial rights to the British, and the British authorities are consequently evacuating all British nationals from there.

The Yangtze has been virtually closed to British and American trade. The British and Americans everywhere have been chased or being chased out at the up-river ports. While Britain and the United States are of one mind in taking concerted action in Shanghai, the attitude of Japan is not known.

GRAVE SEQUEL TO A CHANGSHA ENCOUNTER

LONDON, March 29.

Shanghai.—Following a slight encounter between a party of H.M.S. "Woodcock" and the Chinese at Changsha, the local Commissioner has demanded withdrawal of British warships and the handing over of British sailors involved in the incident in order to enable the Chinese to take drastic action against them.

It is also reported that the Commissioner has withdrawn extra-territorial rights to all British at Changsha and the British authorities are consequently evacuating all British nationals from there.—Reuter.

ANOTHER GENERAL STRIKE?

CHINESE LABOUR UNION'S DECISION

LONDON, March 30.

Shanghai.—The General Labour Union has decided to proclaim another general strike the date of which will be fixed later for the purpose of furthering anti-British movement.

International Defence authorities are erecting barbed wire barrier over the entire length of the avenue between the French Concession and International Settlement.

Evacuation of the British and American missionaries from the Yangtze valley is gradually being completed, though about 100 have refused to leave.—Reuter.

CRUSADE AGAINST BOLSHEVISM.

NORTHERN WARLORD OUT FOR FOREIGN SUPPORT.

LONDON, March 30.

Peking.—Chantso-Lin called on the various Legations to-day. It is understood he discussed the question of protection to Foreigners in North China and sounded the Foreign officials as regards the possibility of foreign support against Bolshevism.—Reuter.

FOREIGN CONSULS WITHDRAW.

SITUATION EXTREMELY THREATENING

LONDON, March 30.

Shanghai.—Seriousness with which the authorities view the situation up the river is indicated by the official announcement that British and American communities including the Consuls are entirely withdrawing with the British and American gunboats from Chungking, Ichang and Changsha owing to the paralysis of trade and the realisation that the situation is likely and every moment threatens to get out of hand and endanger the lives of foreigners.—Reuter.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS CLOSED DOWN.

COMMUNISM HOLDS SWAY.

LONDON, Mar. 30.

A message from Hankow dated 26th March says.—Communism holds complete sway, rendering conditions of Foreigners, especially British, impossible. The few remaining men, including the American Consul, living in waterfront are every moment preparing to evacuate. Foreign Banks are all closed owing to the impossible demands of the staff. Nationalist Political Bureau has closed down the British and the American newspapers by withdrawing the labour necessary for the production of newspapers.—Reuter.

CHASED OUT AT UPRIVER PORTS.

CONCERTED ACTION BY BRITAIN AND U. S.

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Shanghai.—The Yangtze has been virtually closed to British and American trade. The British and Americans everywhere have been chased or being chased out at the up-river ports.

While there is every reason to believe that British and American officials agree on the necessity of concerted action in solving the problem of anti-foreign movement which the events at Nanking have brought to a head the attitude of Japan is not known. The leading newspaper "Osaka Mainichi" does not see the necessity of Japan acting in concert with Britain and the United States.

Triumphant Communist now dominate the Native City in Shanghai. All are well-armed and violently anti-foreign. The exodus of the middle-class Chinese has begun in anticipation of trouble. At least 20,000 persons mostly women and children have left the International Settlement during the past 48 hours.—Reuter.

MENACING SITUATION UP THE YANGTZE

BRITISH AUTHORITIES DECIDE ON EVACUATION

RUGBY, March 30.

The situation up the Yangtse is uncertain and menacing. British authorities have decided to evacuate all the British at Ichang on the Yangtse river 165 miles west of Hankow, at Changsha, 100 miles south-east of Ichang and at Chung King on the Yangtse river 830 miles above Hankow. Women and children have already been taken away from those towns, and for the past few days men have been collected. In decision is not due to any new threat. Local Chinese authorities are being informed and advised that they will be held responsible for the safety of British property. British naval forces at these ports are gunboats Mantis, Widgeon and Teal, at Chunking, Wood cock, at Changsha and 'Gnat' at Ichang.

EXTREMISTS AT WORK.

Other information from the Yangtse is that at Chungking there is increasing extremist activity despite official Chinese directions to suppress it. At Shashi the gunboat "Cockchafr" ordered the Cantonese soldiers to suppress it. At Shashi the gunboat. "Bockchfr" ordered the Cantonese soldiers to disembark from the British steamer which they had boarded. When the gunboat arrived the soldiers declared they were only visitors. At Hankow where the river is rising the strike is still unsettled and foreign banks are closed. At Wuhu, women and children have been evacuated and men concentarted in hulks in the stream. A boycott, is threatened and the situation is uncertain. At Kiukiang as compensation is being paid for commandeering the British steamer "Kiangwo" arms and ammunition left on board have been returned to the Commissioner for foreign affairs. At Nanking firing occasionally takes place in Hsaikwan but ships have not been under rifle fire and the situation is improving.

The Chinese commissioner for foreign affairs, who has been appointed, expressed a desire to call on the cruiser "Emerald," where the wounded British Consul-General and certain members of Chinese and British firms remain. Rifle firing at foreign ships below Nanking is increasing especially at Kiangvin, Tungchow and Vinepoint.—B. O. W.

SHANGHAI REPORTED TO BE QUIET

RUGBY, March 29.

The situation at Shanghai is reported to be quiet at present although agitators show considerable activity. It is understood that French and American reinforcements are being sent.

It is stated that General Chiang Kai Shek visited the United States flagship Pittsburg to-day to discuss with Admiral Williams, arrangements for preserving orders in the district. The Southern Chinese Admiral Lo visited Admiral Williams yesterday.—B. O. W.

INTERFERENCE IN CHINESE AFFAIRS.

M. RYKOFF'S SOLEMN WARNING.

LONDON, Mar. 30.

Moscow.—"Interference in the affairs of China", said M. Rykoff speaking at a Conference of the Provincial Soviets, "if developed further," was likely to lead to a big war in the Chinese territory which might threaten to complicate not only Asia but the whole World.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CONSUL AT NANKING.

REACHES SHANGHAI WITH REFUGEES

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Shanghai.—The Japanese Consul at Nanking has arrived with other refugees on board the Japanese cruiser. It is stated that armed women Communists were led by lawless Nationalist soldiers to the Japanese Consulate shouting "Down with Imperialists". The Consul had a narrow escape. He was ill in bed, and a shot fired by the Southerners passed between him and his wife who was trying to shield him.—Reuter.

JAPANESE OFFICER'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

LONDON, March 29.

Shanghai.—A tragic incident has occurred which is likely to add to the effects of the Nanking drama. A Japanese electenant named Araki who commanded the Guard of the Japanese Consulate at Nanking arrived in Shanghai on Monday reported to the Admiral and then attempted suicide on board the flagship apparently because he considered that the Japanese had been dishonoured by the occurrences at the Consulate. Araki's condition is now very serious.—Reuter.

OSAKA PERTURBED.

LONDON, March 29.

Osaka.—Great sensation has been aroused by Araki's attempted suicide, and also lengthy accounts of Chinese atrocities at Nanking.—Reuter.

A VIOLENT CLASH

LONDON, March 29.

Singapore.—The authorities view seriously the disturbance going on since the Sunyatsen celebrations. Public vehicles and police are frequently attacked. Another violent clash occurred, to-night, the police charging with batons. Many arrests were made. The Chinese magistrates are inflicting salutary sentences. Armed troops are standing by at police stations.—Reuter.

FAITH IN CHARKA GROWING STRONG.

GANDHIJI'S REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

"UNITE IN STRIVING FOR SWARAJ."

NIPANI, March 30.

A public meeting of the citizens of Nipani was held in the local high school premises, when Mahatma Gandhi addressed a large audience. At the outset, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande said that Mr. Gandhiji had so far improved as to be able to undertake the journey to Belgaum, but much of his tour programme had been curtailed.

Mr. Pathan welcomed Gandhiji on behalf of the Municipality, and Mr. Avate read the municipal address, which was printed on Khaddar. It was presented to Mr. Gandhiji in a silver casket by Mr. Kotiwale, the President of the Municipality.

A purse of Rs. 8,251 was presented on behalf of the general public, and the High School presented another purse of Rs. 101.

Mahatma Gandhi then addressed the meeting, and in the course of his speech, regretted his illness at the outset of his tour in the Karnatak. "My faith in the charka and khaddar is growing," he continued," and it is my heart's desire that Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Christians, Brahmins and non-Brahmins should sink their differences and unite in striving for Swaraj."

The various presents given Mahatma Gandhi were then sold by auction. Immediately after the meeting, Mahatma Bandhi drove to Belgaum.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S FUTURE TOUR PROGRAMME.

BELGAUM, March 30.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here this morning from Nipani. He is now feeling well. He is anxious to resume his tour, but his friends are not likely to agree to such a course without the express permission of the doctors.—A. P.

JOINT FLIGHTS TO CAPE TOWN.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN BRITISH AND AFRICAN AIR FORCES.

LONDON, Mar. 30

Cairo Air Force on South African flight started early this morning under the leadership of Air Commodore Samson. It consists of four Failey machines each carrying pilot and passenger. The occasion marks the co-operation between the Air Forces in the development of African routes. The four South African Air Force machines are leaving Pretoria immediately. They meet the British flight at Kisumu and joint flights will proceed to Cape Town together.—Reuter.

THE I. M. S.

RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

LORD BIRKENHEAD OUTLINES.

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Replying to the Lord Lamington in the House of Lords Lord Birkenhead outlined the proposed scheme of reconstruction of the Indian Medical Service as follows: Firstly, the retention of Indian Medical Service and the necessary war reserve of trained medical men; secondly, the provision of European medical attendants for European Officers of superior civil service and their families; and, thirdly, the creation of provincial medical services, recruitment for which will be carried out by the Local Governments. Lord Birkenhead anticipated that it would be possible to bring the new scheme into operation soon.—Reuter.

CAIRO-KARACHI SERVICE.

OPENING OF FULL AIRLINE LIKELY.

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Negotiations are progressing for opening a full Cairo-Karachi Air Line. Conversations are proceeding between the British and Persian Governments with the object of obtaining the latter's ratification of the agreement permitting British aeroplanes to fly over Persia. Altogether there has been a slight hitch in the negotiations, it is confidently anticapated on the British side that there will be no difficulty in arriving at a final agreement. It is stated in Persian quarters that the provisional agreement must be submitted to the mejliss for ratification and it is expected this will be done shortly.—Reuter.

"NOT A DECAYING FORCE"

"L.G." ON LIBERAL VICTORY.

LONDON, March 29.

Mr. Lloyd George has telegraphed to Mr. Strauss thus: "Your victory is a final blow to the foolish legend that Liberalism is a decaying force in the life of the nation."—Reuter's Special,

WORLD'S RECORD IN SPEED

BRITISH MOTORIST ATTAINS 203 MILES PER HOUR.

LONDON, Mar. 2

Daytona Beach (Florida).—The B racing motorist Major Seagrave who with a specially constructed 1,000 H.P. Sunbeam went to Florida for the purpose of attempting a speed 200 miles per hour to-day attained a speed, which is officially given as 203·841 miles per hour which is the world's record.—Reuter.

BLACKETT TO PRODUCE ANOTHER BUDGET.

DELHI, March 30.

The following canmunique has been issued. His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to extend the term of office of Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett K. C. E., K. C. S. I., as a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor General until 7th April 1928.—A. P.

RECUPERATION OF "EFFINGHAM" NAVAL RATINGS.

LONDON, March 29.

In the House of Commons, Sir Herbert Cayzer suggested that in view of the fact that on the last cruiser of H.M.S. "Effingham" two deaths and an epidemic of influenza had occurred the naval ratings of the "Effingham" should be sent to the naval camp in Ceylon to recuperate before the ship left for East Africa. Lt.-Col. Headlam replied that the matter could be safely left to the naval authorities on the spot.—Reuter's Special.

RECEPTION TO DUKE IN SYDNEY

LONDON, March 29.

Sydney.—Public interest in the Duke and Duchess of York's tour was evidenced by 20,000 people passing before the Duke and Duchess at a reception at Town Hall, many parents carrying their children on their shoulders to enable them to see the royalties. Subsequently amid the cheers of a crowd of 100,000, the Duke of York pinned the Albert Medal on the breast of Stanley Gibbs, a frail lad of eighteen, who had recently straddled a sharp and beat it until it released his boy comrade who died of injuries after Gibbs had brought him safely to land.—Reuter's Special.

NEW CHIEF SECRETARY TO BIHAR GOVT.

PATNA, March 30.

It is understood Mr. M. G. Hallet, at present District Magistrate of Gaya, is appointed Chief Secretary to the Bihar and Orissa Government in succession to Mr. J. D. Sefton, the latter having been appointed a member of the Executive Council in the place of Mr. E. L. L. Mammond, appointed Governor of the province.—Free Press.

REFUSING AN ABOLISHED POST.

MR. TAIRSEES'S CENSURE MOTION.

COMMISIONER WARNS THE CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Development Department, forwarding the following Government resolution:—

The post of Director of Development, Bombay, having been abolished, the Governor in Council is pleased to designate the Secretary to the Governmment of Bombay, Development Department, as the Director of Development, Bombay, for the purpose of Section 10 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925. (Bombay Act No. XVI of 1925).

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved that the Corporation most strongly protests against the amended G.R.D.D. No. 8-D dated the 11th February 1927.

That Government be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that the action of Government in designating the Secretary to Goveerment, Development Department, as the Director of Development for the purpose of Section 10 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act is objectionable and irregular as the post of the Director of Development has been abolished by Government and cannot be re-created merely for the purpose of complying with the provisions of the Act.

That the Corporation are further of opinion that if such an appointment was allowed, it would be open to Government to nominate any subordinate officer i nthe Department to the Improvement Committee designating him as the Director which was never contemplated by the Act.

Mr. Tairsee said he had brought the resolution to vindicate the principle. Government, he said, had filled up a post which did not exist. To his mind, Government had revived the Development in order to ignore the claims of Mr. Arbuthnot on the Improvements Committee.

Mr. S. K. Pupala seconded the proposition.

COMMISSIONER'S WARNING.

To think thrice before they passed the resolution without modification. The officer nominated by the Government, he said, was doing nine-tenths of the work previously done by the Director of Development and therefore would give the Improvements Committee the assistance given by the Director of Development. He sympathised with the principle underlying the proposition but thought that the matter be referred to the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee for drawing up a representation to the Government.

Mr. H. P. Mody suggested Mr. Tairsee to drop the firs t proposition which he agreed.

The following propositions in the name of Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, were also agreed to:—

That the Corporation requests its representatives on the Advisory Boards of the B.B. & C.I. Railway and the G.I.P. Railway respectively to move the respective Railway authorities to re-introduce the system of issuing return tickets at reduced rates for all the local stations in the City and the suburbs.

That the Commissioner be requested to report at an early date whether any complaints about the sale of adulterated saccharine have been received by him during the last six months and if so, he should give all particulars about persons or firms against whom action has been taken and with what result.

The Corporation then adjourned till Friday.

VICEROY IN KASHMIR

SRINAGAR (KASHMIR), Mar. 29.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Party arrived safely at Garhi and will enter Srinagar to-morrow afternoon. The Maharaja of Kashmir arrived in Srinagar this evening.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Minister of Excise and Forests, leaves Bombay for Chalisgaon on the night of the 2nd April and returns to Bombay the next day.

Lord and Lady Lytton, Lady Hermione Lytton, Lady Davina Lytton, Miss Baring, Colonel Mrs. and Miss MacKenzie, Major and Mrs. Hodge and Captain Count de Salis arrived at Government House Bombay on Wednesday the 30th March and left the same day by the S. S. "Genova".

The Governor of Bombay attended an Entertainment at the Excelsior Theatre on Wednesday the 30th March in aid of the Hospital Fund.

Group Captain and Mrs. J. Chamier dined at Government House Bombay on Wednesday the 30th March.

SEPARATION OF SIND

MUSLIMS IN CONFERENCE.

SIND HINDU SABHA TO MEET IN KARACHI.

It is understood the Muslims of Sind have decided to convene a Conference of their community at Karachi during the Easter Holidays to consider the proposals for joint electorate and the conditions stipulated for the same. The separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency will be the main subject of discussion at the Conference.

The Hindu Mahasabha, Sind Branch, has also decided to hold a special sessions of the Mahasabha at Karachi in the last week of April in view of the situation created by the proposal of detaching Sind from Bombay as an essential condition for joint electorate. Lala Lajpatrai has agreed to preside.

HINDU MAHASABHA

PATNA, March 30.

Arrangements in connection with the 10th All-India Hindu Mahasabha Sessions are making rapid progress. The site obtained for the erection of the pandal is in Kadam Kuan and is from 10 to 15 acres in area. Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Malaviya have intimated their Intention to attend the session. Among others who are expected to attend are Mrs. Naidu, and Messrs. Srinivasa Aiyengar and Prakasam. A special session of the all-India Shuddhi Conference is also to be held on the occasion.—A.P.

EX-COUNCILLOR'S APPEAL TO HIGH COURT

CALCUTTA, March 30.

Mahomed Suleiman, formerly a member of the Bengal Legislative Council and Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation, who was sentenced recently to three months rigorius imprisonment by the Police Magistrate of Sealdha on a charge of rioting in connection with the last communal disturbances in Calcutta, and whose appeal was rejected by the Sessions Judge of Alipore, surrendered at Sealdah Court yesterday, from where he was sent to jail. A motion for appeal was made in the High Court and was heard yesterday, but bail was refused. —A. P.

GOVT GRANT TO YEOTMAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

YEOTMAL, March 30.

The C. P. Government has sanctioned the payment of one lakh of rupees to the District Council of Yeotmal towards the construction of school buildings. This grant was purposely withheld by the Local Government for the reasons mentioned in a resolution published in the Gazette. The maintenance of the Darwha Digras provincial road, which was also taken away from the Yeotmal District Council, has again been transferred to it.—A. P.

REFORM OF INDIAN STAGE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have gone through your article that appears in to-day's issue regarding National Theatre for India and Similar other contributions that have been made to the press from time to time with much interest and sympathy. It is a matter of great regret that theatrical enthusiasts have totally ignored the state of affairs that exists in Calcutta.

From the year 1800 down to the present generation educated and cultured gentlemen and ladies were not found wanting to sacrifice their lives and energies towards this end. The exhibition of Pouranic and Moghul Art and colours rose to its climax long ago. The success is due to the valuable and much-needed co-operation of dramatists and players of both sexes. During his stay in Calcutta Rabindra Nath Tagore often visits the local stages with his brother, Arabindra Nath Tagore, to give personal guidance to the players as also to select scenes and sceneries for his own plays. Thus it may safely be concluded that the improvement of Calcutta stages on most up-to-date lines leaves nothing to be desired. I hope your readers have not yet forgotten the storm of protest that was raised at the lead of Shishir Kumar Bhaduri of Natya Mandir to denounce the theories that Herbert Tree, was alleged to have discovered regarding historionic study of the East and in the end the latter, who is regarded as an authority on the subject, had to admit that the present-day standard observed in India particularly at Calcutta is in no way inferior to that of the West.

My intention to place these facts before your readers is that theatrical enthusiasts in this part of India and elsewhere are totally ignorant of the activity of Bengal and in my opinion references must be made of them not for the sake of doing any justice and honour but to show one's real appreciation and knowledge about the Moghul and Pouranic Art and colours. Yours, etc.

RABINDRA NATH SARKHEL.

About 90 cottages inhabited by the poorer classes have ben burnt in Nawabshah as a result of a fire.—A. P.

Dr. James H. Cousins wil arrive in Sindh on Thursday and remain for a forthnight. —A. P.

SAD ACCIDENT TO MRS. NAIDU.

RECEIVES INJURIES NEAR HER NOSE.

SEQUEL TO MOTOR-CAR FALLING INTO CANAL.

LAHORE, Mar. 30.

While driving in a motor-car, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu received slight injuries near her nose as a result of an accident, which has compelled her to cancel all engagements in Lahore for a few days. She was driving after dinner with Pandit and Mrs. Santanam near a canal bank when the car suddenly struck a stone, swerved and fell into the canal, which, fortunately, was not very deep, and the car did not over-turn. All the three occupants fell into the water and were wet from head to foot, but Pandit and Mrs. Santanam luckily escaped unhurt, while Mrs. Naidu received slight injury, in the shape of a contused wound on the right side of her nose leading to bleeding.

Fortunately, Major Woodhouse was driving by the canal road at that time, and all the three were brought back to Mr. Santanam's house in the Major's car. Mrs. Naidu wounds were promptly dressed by Col. Sodhi, who is staying near by. There has been no injury to the eye, and there is no likelihood of any deep scar or disfigurement of the face. This morning, Mrs. Naidu was better, and was taking rest.—A. P.

AVOID IMITATION OF FOREIGN NOVELS.

ADVICE OF SIR W. MARRIS

LUCKNOW, March 29.

His Excellency Sir William Marris performed to-day the inauguration ceremony of the Hindustan Academy, a society for the development of Hindi and Urdu literature. Rai Rajeswar Bali, Minister of Education, in inviting the Governor to perform the ceremony, made a detailed statement regarding it objects and constitution. Sir T. B. Sapru is the first President of the Society, and it consists of thirty members, with Dr. Tarachand as Secretary. The Minister said that the Government was responsible for the inception of the Society, but would have little to do with its management. The Government had taken due care in nominating the first members, who were mostly men prominent in the fields of art and literature, but since State interference might retard the healthy development of the Academy, it would be left to itself to grow as best as it might. There was a sad dearth of good books in Hindi and Urdu and by setting up the Academy, the Government hoped to assist in the healthy growth of vernacular literature. The Minister added that the Academy would be able to lay down certain standards for the translation into the vernacular of valuable books in science, philosophy, and allied subjects, published in foreign languages.

GOVERNOR'S WHOLESOME ADVICE.

H. E. the Governor feared that the scheme would be difficult of attainment because the best brains in the country, owing to the circumstances in which they found themselves, devoted their energy to the mastery of English and took little interest in the development of their mother-tongue. There was, indeed, no dearth in the production of books in the vernacular, and according to official figures, over a thousand books were published every year, but very few of them embodied original thoughts. There was, therefore, a real need for the establishment of an institution which would stimulate the growth of healthy literature, more particularly literature embodying original ideas.

Concluding the Governor pointed out that there was considerable scope for aspirants in the literary field in the Province. He warned them against unhealthy imitation of foreign novels, but added that they could easily enrich theirl language by dealing with the ordinary themes of Indian life in books of fiction. There was also a field for books on travel and pilgrimages as well as for the development of vernacular poetry and folklore.—A. P.

LALAJI AND SAKLATVALA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have just gone through Lala Lajpatrai's leaderette in the "People" of the 20th instant, and I cannot help criticising his attitude towards Saklatvala M. P., and also challenge his statement "that Mr. Saklatvala commands almost no influence in Labour circles in Great Britain for the simple reason that his principles are not acceptable to the bulk of British workers."

Lalaji has toured round the whole of the globe and yet it is regrettable that he sees "Sak" through the glasses of Col. Wedgewood and Co.—the Imperialist gang who want to rule India, by a policy of divide and rule. The other day, Lalaji also went a step forward and gave his friend Col. Wedgewood a prominent place in his journal, when he congratulated him on the formation of a new party. If Col. Wedgewood has the cause of Indian Nation at heart, as he claims, let him not throw dust in the eyes of political leaders of Lalaj,'s type. Lalaji very well knows that the British Labour Party, when it came to power, presented us with the liberal enactments like the Bengal Ordinance Act and The Criminal Law Amendment Act! and yet they hoodwink us and our aspirations. Why cling to them still?

Saklatvala commands so much influence in Great Britain over, the British workers that just to hear him, poor people come from a distance of 30 miles and over, walking all the way round, when there is rally at Trafalgar Square or the Battersea Park. He is to them what Mahatma Gandhi is to our down-trodden people. He is admitted as one of their own leaders—and I hold in my possession, documentary evidences to prove that Lalaji's statement is erroneous, and from the messages of congratulations received by Saklatvala M. P., down from Cabmen's to Clerks' Unions and from persons like our old friend Lansbury and several other Labour leaders go to prove his popularity. Is this then not a sufficient commentary over the selfless work of an Indian gentleman, in a far off land, where he has to cross the rapids and torrents of opposition, consisting of the Conservatives, the Liberals and the imperialist Labour Party? Let Lalaji not be driven away by the misleading and malignant reports and statements of his opponents, which include Wedgewood, MacDonald and Co.

Lalaji describes "the talk of solidarity of the labour movements, all the world over" as "simply bunkum." But in the same para, he seems to have indirectly shown his expectations from Conferences like The International Labour Conference of Geneva and The World Migration Congress of London. There is so much inconsistency in the trend of his argument that he writes further "an equality of treatment and of status is being denied to Indian and native workers in all British Dominions and this discrimination, even to the total exclusion in the case of Indians, was 'justified' by the representatives of Labour present at both places." He was there. Was it justifiable. Knowing all these, is it was right that he should charge that "Mr. Saklatvala would say that these organizations are Imperialist bourgeois organizations"? What would he call these bodies?

The talk also of Internationalism and International affiliations is no humbug. Lalaji admits that our Trade Unions and Labour organizations are yet in infancy, and had we not received the financial, moral and material support from foreign friends and Labour groups, during last year's six-weeks stoppage of work amongst Bombay textile workers, the cause of labour would have been totally uprooted. To make our foundations solid, is it therefore, not imperative that we should cooperate with foreign labour groups and Trade Unions, who have no bias towards us and who stretch their helping hands to stretch us out from the mire of our political dependence. Mind, these ternational organizations are not the traps of the Ramsay MacDonald and party, who could kick us when they come to power, but there is sincerity of purpose there in.

While going through the "People", I find that Lalaji has given reports to the proceedings of the Brussels Conference and the to Hands-off China movements, evidently with a view to infuse in his readers a spirit to take lessons from China and from other foreign nations to build our own home in perfect state. Is this then not internationalism and workers' solidarity? If this is so, why we should be autocrats and deprive the workers of their rights of self-determination.—Yours, etc.

D. N. UKUM.

Bombay, March 24.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Yogi Deoji Maharaj, who has the reputation of possessing marvellous Yogic powers. He arrived in Bombay a few days ago and is now staying at Khar.

FAITHLESS WIFE.

GETS HER HUSBAND KILLED THROUGH PARAMOUR

HEAVY SENTENCES

(From Our Correspondent.)

Thana, Mar. 30.

Mr. Sanjana, the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana delivered judgment in a case in which Sakhu (No. 1), a Chambhar, was charged, with the abetment of the murder of her husband Vithoba and Anya Govind (No. 2) with the murder of the latter at the instigation of Sakhu with whom he was alleged to be on terms of criminal intimacy.

It appears that on 12-12-26 one Bapu Sakharam, a gardener working in the compound of one Manekji Rustomji at Ville Parle found a dead body of a man lying in the nallah. The police inspected the body and found in the pocket of the deceased a ticket with the following words printed on it: "The Simplex Mills Co., Ltd., Blow Room Dept." and also two letters "V. M." written on it. They worked upon the clue and eventually came to know that it was issued by the Simplex Mill to one Vithoba Mateuba who had worked in the Mill on 3-11-26. With the help of the deceased's photo they were able to ascertain that he was residing for about a fortnight before the date of the offence in a chawl at Tembar Mohola with his wife Sakhu (No. 1) and a boarder Anya (No. 2). They also found that Sakhu and Anya were on terms of criminal intimacy and that Vithoba disappeared from about the noon of 11-12-26 and that on that day he was seen in the company of accused No. 2 and one Babu (accused No. 3) who was given pardon and made an approver.

There was no direct evidence of murder beyond the confessions and the approver's statement. According to the approver's story, it appears that the plot was hatched in the morning of 11-12-26. It was decided to take Vithoba to some long distance, make him drink intoxicating liquors and then accused No. 2 should kill him with the help of the approver. Accordingly the deceased was taken to Andheri, made to drink toddy and country liquor to such an extent that he was unable to take care of himself and then his throat was alleged to be cut with a knife by accused No. 2. But for the ticket found in the cost of the deceased, the murder would not, probably, have been out, and the police would have lost the opportunity of exhibiting their rare skill in tracing the offenders.

The Jury found both the accused guilty under Section 302 read with Sections 109 and 302, respectively and accepting the verdict, the learned Judge sentenced accused No. 1 to transportation for life and accused No. 2 to be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

Rao Bahadur Pradhan appeared for the Crown while accused No. 1 was defended by Mr. G. G. Pradhan and accused No. 2 by Mr. S. M. Abhyankar.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

DETENU'S PRAYER DISMISSED

JUDGMENT UPHELD.

CALCUTTA, March 30.

At the High Court, to-day, judgment was delivered by the Chief Justice, Sir George Rankin, in the appeal preferred by Mr. B. C. Chatterjee against the judgment of Mr. Justice Buckland in the prayer for the writ of 'Habeas Corpus' in the case of Mr. Girdharnath Bannerjee, a detenu, now interned at Canning Town, 24-Parganas.

The Chief Justice held that Section 11 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act was not "ultra vires" and upholding the judgment of Mr. Justice Buckland and dismissed the appeal.

The Court room was packed. The Judge took one hour and a half to completely read his judgment.—Free Press.

THE PAIGAH COMMISSION

GRAVE ISSUES INVOLVED

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Mar. 27.

The one topic of all-consuming interest especially to the nobility of this place is the proceedings of the "Paigah Commission." And no wonder. As has been reported in these columns the gravity of the issues before the Commission is itself an explanation for the wide-spread interest with which its progress is followed by those whose future depends on its decision.

The Commission has divided its inquiry into two parts—the first relating to issues of a general nature, for example, the origin and nature of the Paigah jagirs; and the second dealing with the claims 'inter se' of the various members of the Paigah families. It has concluded the first part of its labours and has commenced the second. Of the three Paigah estates, Asman Jahi, Khursheed Jahi and Vicar-ul-Umra, the Khursheed Jahi Paigah is taken up first. Its present 'Amir' or representative is Nawab Lutf-ud-Dowlah Bahadur who is also the Minister in charge of the Public Works Department. He has entrusted his case in the hands of Mr. M. K. Azad, barrister-at-law, assisted by Dewan Bahadur Iyengar, Mr. N. G. Deo and Mr. Abdul Aziz. The commencement of the second part of the inquiry was marked by a fusillade of forensic onslaught on Mr. Azad by the learned gentlemen representing the collaterals [illegible] of the last holder. The very first question discussed was if the daughters and sisters are entitled to a share or only a maintenance allowance. Arguments on this point were heard for three days. The Commission has adjourned its inquiry for a fortnight.

EUROPEAN POLICE OFFICER KILLED.

ATTACK ON RELIEF PARTY.

MAYMYO, March 29.

News has been received of an attack on one of the parties despatched to arrange for the release of slaves in the Triangle, resulting in the death of Captain West of the Military Police. Named Agam Singh, a Lance Naik, and one follower whose name has not been reported. Three have been wounded, and the Civil Interpreter is reported missing. Fuller details of the incident have not been received. The communication was despatched by heliograph, and its visibility was bad. The Governor-in-Council deeply regrets the untimely death of Captain West, a very gallant officer, and of his subordinates, who were killed fighting bravely. Reinforcements of military police have been despatched.—A. P.

27,000 MILES ON FOOT.

GLOBE-TROTTER IN MADRAS

MADRAS, March 29.

M. Nedeljko Michkovitch, a Serbian Press, Correspondent and student, has arrived in Madras, after covering 27,000 miles on foot in two years. During this period he has visited 25 countries. From Madras he proceeds to Colombo, and from there to China and Japan.— A. P.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 29.

The annual general meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association has elected Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai and Maharaja of Darbangha as Vice-Presidents. The following have been elected members of the Executive Committee. Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mr. R. K. Shunmukham Chetty, Sir Manerkjee Dadabhoy, Sir Arthur Froom, Mr. V. Rama Das Pantulu, Major Nawab Mohamad Akbar Khan, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, Mr. T. C. Goswami and Dhirendra Kanta Lahiri Chaudhury. Mr. B. Das was elected treasurer and Mr. S. C. Gupta was reelected honorary secretary.

ACTING CAPITAL TO AGRICULTURE.

HAWALA ON IRRIGATION CANAL SCHEME.

EVIDENCE BEFORE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

Messrs. Calvocoressi and Fotiadi, the representatives of "The Rally Brothers" were examined by the Royal Commission on Agriculture when it assembled in the Town Hall on Wednesday morning. The examination was a private one and the Press representatives had to stay out till it was over.

DEMONSTRATION AND PROPAGANDA.

The next witness examined was Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S. In a written statement he laid emphasis upon the necessity of demonstration and propaganda. He related his experiences of the three districts with which he was specially acquainted, viz., Kolaba, Bijapur and Kaira. In those districts, he proceeded, not very much had been done to influence and improve the practice of cultivation. The farms in Nadiad (Kaira) and in Alibag (Kolaba) had been given up because they were not practically effective. In connection with field and other similar operations, he went on, it was necessary to remember that two different classes of cultivators had to be catered for. There was first the man with a fairly large holding and a ceratin amount of capital, who could afford to take advantage of new and comparatively expensive implements, manures, etc., and the small men who formed the vast majority of the cultivators who had little or no capital and who lived from hand to mouth on an acre or two of land. The latter were not really agriculturists in the true sense of the word, i.e., men who ive solely on agriculture, but were labourers with a little land and their agriculture was probably a subsidiary occupation with them. These people required to be shown new and improved species of crops which they could take up without any additional expense to themselves, by way of extra capital. The best example the witness knew of an improvement in agricultural methods was that of the general use in the Bijapur district of the mechnical castrator. In that district the number of castrators exceeded those done in the whole of the rest of the Presidency. It was pitiable, he added, that the local Boards elsewhere did not take up that castrator to the great benefit of the agriculturist.

ADMINISTRATION.

Speaking on the question of administration, the witness opined that the Agricultural Department should be rought in closer touch with the Revenue Department at present, as the latter unfortunately knew only too little of what the former was doing. He thought also that the latter should work more on district lines than they seemed to be doing at present. The needs of each district worked out and a district report should be issued each year showing the work done and its results.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

The witness maintained that the chief labour difficulty was that during the cultivating season there was always a shortage of labour and during the slack season there was equally always a surplus: hence during the former season landholders had to pay higher rates than they would pay otherwise, and during the latter season labourers did not get as much work as they wanted. Labour was remarkably mobile in these days as compared with the past. In the case of Bijapur district, in times of scarcity, a large portion of the population left the district to seek labour in places where there were better crops, and in Kaira District, there was an annual migration to Broach and elsewhere for cotton-picking. In Ratnagiri District, a large portion of peasants migrated to Bombay every year in the slack season. Labour conditions, in short, seemed to present a peculiar combination of under-population at difficult times. He could suggest no remedy except village industries about which he had not got any clear ideas.

STATISTICS.

Referring to the question of statistics the witness said that there was considerable variation in the statistics of cultivation and crops, which was due largely to the difference in the classes of crops. A proper estimate of the yield was of great importance not merely for statistical purposes but also for the use of the revenue officer, for assessment purposes. In this connection again they had to meet with considerable difficulties in a district like Bijapur where the rainfall varied not merely from tract to tract but from village to village and even within the same village. The question of staff also came in the way as the statistics were to be collected not merely for statistical purposes but aslo for revenue purposes. The agricultural population were interested in keeping the figures as low as possible. Better methods and better staff were the only solution.

The Commission then proceeded with the examination of the Representative of "The Irrigators' Central Committee," Deccan Canals. This Committee is a Central body [illegible] the Local Canal Associations of [illegible]ous Canals in the Deccan.

[illegible]OME GENERAL FACTORS.

[illegible]committee thought it necessary to [illegible] the notice of the Commission some [illegible]t general factors of the agricul[illegible]ation in the country. In the first [illegible]e illiteracy of the general agricul[illegible]pulation and consequent ignorance [illegible]pacity were very important consi[illegible]. In the next place the vagaries [illegible]limatic conditons in the Bombay [illegible]cy which directly affected the operations of agriculture were so erratic that the agricultural operations in many tracts of the Presidency became precarious. The indebtedness and even the backwardness of the agricultural classes might be traced to this cause. There was the further factor that the general agriculture which was mainly dry agriculture, did not, even in good seasons, provide remunerative work to the agriculturist, throughout the year. Many times agriculturists suffered because their interests were divided between two occupations. The problem, therefore, of the general uplift of the agriculturist was very vast and complex, and unless it was seriously tackled in all directions and unless definite lines of progress were laid down by the Commission and accepted by Government, merely isolated suggestions for some improvements here and there, would not be of any lasting benefit. The statement proceeded that the above remarks were not completely applicable to the irrigated tracts because in them the agriculturist could find work to occupy him throughout the year. Therefore, increasing the irrigation facilities and making them easily and conveniently available to the people, could be one of the important solutions of the problem of agricultural welfare.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The statement then dwelt at some length upon the question of agricultural education. The Committee maintained that almost all the graduates who passed from the Agricultural College of Poona, were absorbed by Government service and very few had taken to practical agriculture. As regards agricultural schools they were not sufficiently patronised and the reason was that the parents had not yet realized the importance of agricultural education. Nothing could be said about schools having agricultural bias, as they had been only very lattly introduced. In the opinion of the Committee, the agricultural education as such had not assumed important proportions in the educational system of the country. The Committee wanted to impress on the mind of the Commission the fact that agricultural education was a subject of great importance and there was danger in neglecting it. The Committee suggested that [illegible]cy should be uniformed. That system should incorporate in the first stages agricultural as well as technical education along with literary education. After a particular period the system should begin to bifurcate into three branches viz., agricultural, technical and literary.

In connection with the administration, the Committee suggested that the Department of Agriculture for each province should be autonomous. Government of India should have nothing to do with provincial agricultural matters. All research, demonstration and education connected with agriculture should be undertaken by provincial Governments. The Government of India should be asked to maintain a Central Research Institute of the highest equipment for undertaking research of a very highly technical and scientific character. Next, the Agricultural Department should be fully staffed with a view to extending its activities throughout the length and breadth of the Presidency. In fact for some time the Department would have to enter into every detail of the agriculturist's life and carry out the general programme. The Director should be a highly qualified expert.

The Committee then made the following recommendations as regards the proper kinds of fertilisers:—

FERTILISERS.

Artificial manures cannot take the place of natural manures. They can only supplement the latter; and so, for that purpose, their use may be encouraged. Provision for speedy analysis of various samples submitted should be the main preventive against adulteration. Legislation may also be undertaken. Demonstrations of agricultural farms or on the farms of cultivators themselves can be the only method. Only in canal areas for sugar cane Ammonium Sulphate has been used by irrigators and it has now firmly taken root in the canal areas. Experiments made so far with Phosphate and Potash in the Deccan have not been successful; but more investigation is necessary. The only method that we can suggest is increasing the supply of cheap fuel,—both wood and charcoal. The Forest Department can do much in this respect by increasing the plantation of trees useful for the fuel of the poor people; and providing facilities for easy distribution of the same. Of course, it may be suggested that if, the loss caused by turning cowdung into fuel is brought home to the cultivator by means of intensive propaganda some results may be achieved; but this would be a laborious process and again unless some substitute is provided, this propaganda would not be of much use.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The Committee opined that improving the breeds of live stock had become a necessity and it should be carried on through the veterinary department. The dairying problem could not be solved unless the breed of milch animal was improved. A drastic rule should be made that all bullocks should be castrated at a certain age so as to avoid the possibility of a promiscuous breeding. That would also result in the reduction of the number of useless cattle which the agriculturists supported out of mere sentiment. All breeding should be controlled by veterinary Department. The deficiency in straw should be made up by the supply of grass from the forest. As regards green fodder the Committee would ask the Agricultural Department to carry out the investigation and enquiry whether the leaves of some trees could be utilized for the purpose.

Mr. N. R. Kambhavi, Managing Agent, The Bijapur Mahalaxmi Co., was the next witness examined by the Commission. Dilating upon the immediate necessity of systematic research work, the witness which accurate information had to be gathered.

1 Population. 2 Education. 3 The extent of holdings per head. 4 Fragmentation. 5 The nature of the crops and their acreage. 6 The variation in price. 7 Occupation. 8 Savings. 9 Rainfall. 10 Yield from the land. 11 Labour conditions. 12 Stamina of men, women and children. 13 Emigration and immigration. In order to collect all this information, the witness proceeded, Government organisation was quite necessary, with competent men at the helm. The Government, moreover, must cooperate with educated men of each district and stimulate interest and love for the work.

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION.

Mr. Kambhavi maintained that next to food came clothes in human wants. Spinning and weaving gave clothes as agriculture gave food. He agreed to the philosophy of charka as advocated by Mahatma Gandhi. But he was rather at a loss to know how hand spinning and weaving could be brought back to its place of importance in view of the mechanical and scientific inventions of the times. He considered that hand spinning and weaving were the least remunerative occupations as far as their worth in cash money went but he could think of no industry to replace them. He suggested that spinning and weaving should be encouraged amongst agriculturists, especially among cotton growing agriculturists. Poultry could not be universal in India. In his opinion, rope making, basket making, pot making and some such industries were of great benefit to agricultural population.

ATTRACTING CAPITAL.

Mr. Nathman K. Kothawala was the last witness of the day. Among other things he dealt with the question as to how capital should be attracted towards agricultural purposes. The chief step, he said, necessary to induce a large number of men of capital and enterprise to take to agriculture, was removing the great uncertainty of rain by putting into force the Irrigation Canal Scheme. The profession of agriculture, he said, must be put on a higher level by various means including among them, the holding of agricultural demonstrations and shows, the removal of filthy conditions in villages and the connection of villages and towns by roads good enough for pedestrians and all wheel traffic. The capitalists and the pioneers of industries should be encouraged by Government by giving them waste lands with only nominal rent. The new tenure should forthwith be abolished because it hindered the general flow of work. There should at least be one Central Farmers' Bank, in each district. There should be well maintained and well organised village panchayats in all villages.

The Commission then rose for the day. It meets to-day at 10 a.m.

"Chronicle" Photo.
Lord and Lady Lytton, snapped just before sailing for England on Wednesday.

A PLEA FOR THE PEOPLE OF INDIAN STATES.

(Continued from page 6.)

led the world over and seen many an autocrat in the melting-pot are as indifferent as their more ignorant brethren and in several cases such as in the tragedy of Neemuchana in Alwar State, they are more stringent in their treatment of their peaceful and loyal subjects who have the fortune or rather misfortune of passing their evil days in such territories.

What lies hidden in the root of this evil is the question that perturbs the mind of the people of Indian India. Why is the Indian Prince's attitude towards his ryots so cold and calculating in the face of the political changes around him? There must be the hand of the bureaucracy behind. He looks up to the Political Department of the Government for his "izzat" and the maintenance of his rule. He can only be enthroned or dethroned by that fountain-head of the administration of India. Long before the advent of the British by assuming the role of a dictator the Raja obtained control over the fortunes of his people who in theory wielded the sovereign power of installing him on the throne. The history of many a leading State abounds in concrete examples when unworthy claimants were rejected by the people. But alas, the British by assuming themselves the role of a dictator have usurped that sovereignty from the people.

Now, the Indian Prince need not keep his ryot and nobility in good account. He has nothing to do but to keep the Political Department of the Government of India in good humour and to provide the British Resident and his ilk with fine bags and sumptuous dishes. This being done, he can burn the candle at both ends. There is no check upon his power.

DEMORALISED RULERS.

This change in the Paramount Power of the country has had a great demoralising effect upon many Indian Princes. In the first instance, they have lost the sense of self-respect and nationality in dealing with Britishers whom they almost worship. Perhaps, they have no alternative. Secondly, they have contracted and imitated all the evils of the West without benefiting in the least by the noble qualities contained in that civilization. The best qualities of the Western civilization, the love for one's own country or patriotism, democracy, and the representative form of government do not seem to inspire their imagination. A greater part of their State revenue is spent in pleasure trips and other personal requirements of the Prince. The civil list is the biggest item in the budget. In short, they have become mere slaves of whims and caprices. With a few exceptions the Rajas, in general, have utterly neglected the discharge of their duties towards their ryots and they deserve the severest condemnation. The present is the time to expose the severity of their rule.

To run into other extreme, we see that the people residing in States have no place in the hell or heaven. In many of the States the law has no meaning other than what the caprice of the ruler may dictate from time to time. There is no safeguard for the person or property of an individual against the will of the ruler. If one happens to cross the will of the Prince he must come to ruin. There is no tribunal to appeal to against the ruler's high-handedness towards him. The grievances of the people know no bounds, but we recapitulate them under the following heads: (1) heavy taxation without any sort of representation (2) arrests without warrant or formulation of charge, (3) begar system or forced labour without remuneration. (4) scourge of wild beasts killing which is a crime in most of the States, (5) Externment of public workers, at short notice, without stating any reasons, (6) prohibition against the formation of political or social organisations and the ban on the entry of British Indian newspapers. These are the common grievances in many States.

(To Be Continued.)

NEED FOR SPIRITUAL APPRECIATION.

MR. PAL ON HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

Freedom and Fellowship was the subject of a speech delivered this evening by Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal. He said if Hindus and Muslims were to settle their differences, it must be on a higher spiritual plane and not on a vulgar material plane of compromise, pacts and bargainings. What they must do, Mr. Pal added, was to uplift not the Muslims only but the Hindus as well to a higher plane of religious and spirit all appreciation of each other. Unless they could do that they would be victims of tacticians, and politicians. There should be absolute freedom of thought and conduct in regard to the religious life of each in every community. Unless Hindus were prepared to give Muslim the same freedom as they would have for themselves and 'vice versa' in the pursuit of religion, there would be no peace in the land.

The speaker continued: "Bring it home to the masses that though their religions may differ, their wants are the same. There must be peace in the land. Otherwise we must bury for ever all our hopes of a united nation."

Mr. Jitendralal Bannerjee, endorsing some of the views of Mr. Pal, said the situation in Bengal had become intolerable. Hindus and Muslims could not go on exchanging blows perpetually. They must settle their quarrel without the intervention of a third party. He would rather prefer to be annihilated than submit to a third party for a solution of the problem. Unity could not be effected on the political plane so long as they thought of their respective rights and privileges pacts and compromises, he said, were makeshifts and temporary arrangements to bridge the gulf for the time being. He believed that real unity could only be based on mutual toleration and understanding.—Free Press.

GOVERNOR AT BANDRA CONVENT

BANDRA, March 29.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The St. Joseph's Convent is the only educational institution in Bandra that has the unique privilege of being honoured by a visit by every Governor of Bombay. Yesterday H. E. Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson received a cordial welcome on their informal visit to the convent.

Their Excellencies were received by the Provincial Sister Jeanie, the nuns, the teaching staff and the students at the Palli Rd. entrance. The girl guides formed a pretty guard of honour as they lined the path to the dais. The President of the Bandra Municipality, the Collector B.S.D. and several prominent people were [illegible] an illuminated address—the work of one of the staff—recounting the history and the progress of the institution was presented to his Excellency. Then followed a programme of songs, drills and dances—all executed well.

After this the Governor in a humorous speech—for when does he ever lack humour—heartily thanked the students, the teachers and the nuns for the cordial reception accorded to Lady Wilson and himself. He, however, hoped that this convent would organize a grand Fancy Bazaar in aid of the Hospital Fund. Finally he requested the Provincial to grant the students a holiday in honour of his visit.

Elated and overcome with joy, the girls with all their vocal powers gave a rousing send off to their Excellencies, cheering him till his car left the grounds.

"SPEAKER HAS NO POLITICS."

(Continued From page 7.)

G. I. Railway on Wednesday noon. On alighting at Grant Road, Mr. Patel was received by his many friends and admirers present on the platform and after exchange of greetings and a casual talk with each one of them, Mr. Patel drove away to Arya Bhawan, Sandhurst Road where is staying till Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Patel intends sailing for England per s.s. "Narkunda" leaving Bombay harbour on Saturday afternoon. It is understood he will stay there for about three months and will return to India in July next. It would appear that Mr. Patel decided to undertake the voyage on Saturday last and applied for the pass-port on the very day. He had not received the passport till Wednesday afternoon.

The rumour that Pandit Motilal Nehru the Swarajist leader in the Assembly is also sailing for England with the Hon. Mr. Patel has no or little truth in it. The Pandit is briefed for an important suit coming up at Allahabad on April 19 and is therefore, not likely to leave India at least for some time to come.

"MORAL ASSET TO SOCIETY."

TRIBUTES TO KHARAGBAHADUR.

EFFORTS TO SECURE PARDON.

CALCUTTA, Mar.

A crowded public meeting was organised under the auspices of the All-Bengal Young Men's Association at Albert Hall in view of the social evils brought before the public eye in connection with the case of Kharagbahadur Singh, Sreemati Sarala Devi Chowdhrani Presiding. The prominent speakers were Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Krishnakumar Mitter, Dr. Sundari Mohan Das, Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose.

Mr. Mitter expressed his deep appreciation of the heroism of Kharagbahadur Singh and desired a statue should be erected as an example for young men, to instil in their hearts his idealism. He had sacrificed his life to protect the honor of Indian womanhood and said they had assembled there to worship him.

Dr. Sundarimohan Das agreed with the wholehearted tribute and exhorted the young men to fight the evils of the country.

Mr. Manuni dia, a classmate of Kharagbahadur Singh, was one of the speakers and characterised his friend as an idealist of the highest order. He appealed to the audience to organise rescue homes for the helpless girls and Kharagbahadur's task would be incomplete if the young men of Bengal did not organise the public opinion against traffic in minor girls.

MORAL ASSET.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal eulogised him as a moral and invaluable asset to the society. It was now for Government to intervene and judge between the order of the Court and the conscience of people.

In similar circumstances in England, the Royal prerogative would have been immediately exercised, and he said it was the clear duty of the head of the Government and the representative of the Crown to extend the prerogative not as a mercy or a favour but as a tribute to the heroism and nobility of mind and character of Kharagbahadur.

After many other speakers had associated themselves with the tribute to the hero the President made an eloquent appeal and asked the young men to purify their character first before they thought of combating the social evils of the country. She declared it was the young men who were responsible for the present state and without their building up their character there was no chance of combating the evil.

RESOLUTIONS.

The meeting concluded with three resolutions, appreciating the heroism and Singh, appealing to the Governor for exercising pardon and expressing its indignation at the social evils brought before the public eye and exhorting all men and women to combat the evil.

A sub-committee was formed to take the necessary steps to secure the pardon of Kharagbahadur Singh.—Free Press.

PRAH NEUTRALITY TO PROTEST

REPRESENTATION A. I. C. COMMITTEE

MADRAS, March 30.

Fourteen members of the Swaraji Party in the Madras Council have sent a representation to the All-India Congress Committee saying that they do not agree with the interpretation put by the majority of the Party and the Gauhati resolution with reference to their attitude towards the Independent Ministry. They also point out that it is only as a measure of party discipline that they remained neutral on the demand.—Free Press.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM

(Continued from page 6.)

as have not taken up either French or German at the matriculation examination. The neglect of the study of modern European languages in our Universities has affected adversely the standard of Indian scholarship. At least an elementary study of these languages deserves to be encouraged. The elementary papers in French or German in the first two years of the University course should be conducted with a definite purpose of giving as much mastery over these languages to the student as is necessary for reading with fair ease books in these languages pertaining to the students' particular subject. I would propose then four compulsory papers at the First Year stage, two compulsory papers in English and one in vernacular, and there should be one compulsory paper in elementary science. With the introduction of vernacular in the compulsory papers it would be unnecessary for the student, as proposed in the new arrangement, to choose between vernacular and science. I believe it is on the whole, desirable that the teaching of elementary science should be carried on at least upto the First Year stage. In the fifth paper an option should be allowed, as indicated above, between a paper on a classical language or an elementary paper in French or German; and lastly as now proposed, the student would be able to choose between either two papers in mathematics or two papers in history.

(To Be Continued.)

IMPORT DUTY ON TEXTILE CLOTH

RUMOURS OF ENHANCEMENT BY 4 P. C.

"BETTER TIMES NEAR AT HAND".

NEW DELHI, March 30.

The rumours of enhancement of the import duty on textile cloth by four per cent. were mentioned by Mr. E. J. Sheriff of R. J. Wood and Co. in addressing the 33rd annual general meeting of the Delhi Piecegoods' Association. He said: "At the present time we hear the rumours of enhancement of the duty which again gives us some anxiety. I understood the report of the Tariff Commission would have been published before I had the pleasure to address you, but apparently I was wrong as up to now it has not been made public, but we have gone through worse things than an extra four per cent. import duty, and whatever recommendations are made and even put in force we shall be able with quiet confidence to face a small thing in the past."

FALL IN BRITISH EXPORTS.

Proceeding, Mr. Sheriff pointed out that the latest reports of British exports of cotton yarns and piecegoods showed a substantial decline. In last December trade returns, in a total export of 165.5 million lbs. of yarn last year, as against 189.5 million lbs. in 1925. India took 4.5 million lbs. more than in 1925. In cotton piecegoods, British exports showed a reduction of 500 million square yards, as compared with 1925. As an offset to these somewhat depressing figures there were indications of brighter future for Liverpool cotton imports had 1,374,500 bales in stock during the first week of 1927 or 374,000 more than first week of 1926. American cotton in Liverpool amounted to a round million bales, a quantity larger it is stated than has been held for twenty years. Sales of spot cotton as Liverpool also go to indicate that there were substantial grounds for optimism, and certainly it would seem that Liverpool importers who had very great opportunity of testing the pulse of the industry believed in bettes times near at hand.

Mr. Sheriff then alluded to the uncertainties which were experienced during the last year resulting in unfavourable trading, but they had tided over exceptional difficulties, and looked forward with more confidence than had been their lot for a long time. The coal strike was over. Failing markets must come at times but they were on much safer level than they had been many years. The exchange question was settled taking away one of their big anxieties. The prospects for future thus appeared to be [illegible]

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO KOLHAPUR

KOLHAPUR, March 29.

Elaborate arrangements are being made in connection with His Excellency the Governor's visit to this pace. The Governor with special train on the morning of 11th Lady Wilson is expected to arrive here by April.

On his arrival His Excellency will be presented with a Municipal address. In the evening His Excellency will drive in state to the races. On tht 12th His Excellency will lay the corner stone of Lord Irwin's Agricultural Museum. On the 13th he will perform the opening ceremony of Wilson Road and Lady Wilson Bridge. The Governor and party will leave Kolhapur by special train on the 14th.—A. P.

AN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

At a representative conference of Rawalpindi held at the Brahma Samaj Mandir, it was resolved that in view of increasing deterioration in physical health of our boys in Schools, the D. P. I. and the University of the Punjab be respectfully requested to take immediate steps:—

(a) To reduce the number of subjects and retain only the more essential ones. (b) To reduce considerably the number of text books, there being too many of them at present. (c) To discourage cram work by making a vernacular only the medium of examination at least for Matriculation Examination in all subjects except English. (d) To make students realise the dignity of manual labour by making some sort of manual work an essential part of a School curriculum.

That in view of increasing deterioration in physical health of our boys in schools, authorities of private schools be requested to take steps:—(a) To give more attention to students' games, to have recourse to cheap national games so and to make the best use of Students' Games Fund, the account to be published half yearly. (b) To let the boys have more recess during school hours. (c) To impress upon them the importance of Brahmacharya. (d) To ensure that boys really enjoy the time they spend at school by mtking school work really attractive for them.

WONDERFUL
ASTROLOGICAL GUIDE
Mr. JAWAHIRLAL MISRA, EXTRA Assistant Commissioner, Drug, C. P. writes on 1—7—'26: "The book "Astrological Course" has surpassed all books published in the past on Astrology. The author has revealed in this book many secrets of Astrology which the Indian Astrologers do not prefer to disclose. Concession Price for a month Rs. 2-8, Post free. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City.

OUR POONA LETTER.

PROF KALE'S CHANCE

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 28.

After the noise and bustle of the Holi season and the enthusiasm aroused by the celebration of the Shri Shivaji Festival, the last week seemed to be comparatively quite clam and undisturbed. There was no public activity as such, except the one created by the beginning of a series of lectures on Gita by Mr. Sadashivshastri Bhide, the honorary "pracharak" of the Gita Dharma Mandal Mr. Bhideshastri has been given the title of Gita Vachaspati. So profound and so extensive is his study of the most authoritative religious book of the Hindus, setting out their practical philosophy of this world and the other world.

PROF. KALE'S CHANCES.

Since the voting for the University election took place last Tuesday, I saw Prof. Kale with a view to know what chances he has of success in the contest. Reports from all polling stations had not been received. But he had got a calculation ready of the votes secured by the four competitors in some district places. In Deccan which contains nearly two thousand votes, Prof. Kale is confident of having secured the largest majority. In Bombay City, he hopes to have carried about 150 votes only. From Gujerat, he does not except any large addition, but from Sind and Karnatak, from which so far no information has come, he calculates to have got at least one third in each province. There is no doubt the competition will be the keenest, and whoever is decleared elected on the 4th of April, he will come out successful not by any substantial majority of votes. He is sure that he has got a gair chance of success. But why deal with the probabilities when counting of votes is so near at hand?

MARATHI GRANTHALAYA.

The annual meeting of this institution which is one of the dearest institutions of the Poona public, has caused some stir among its members. The institution has got a good tradition behind it, and has been serving the Poona public in a good way, by means of its Reading room and a well-filled library of Marathi books. It has got a fund of nearly Rs. 20,000/, and has a roll of members of nearly one thousand. But there was dissatisfaction among member with the management of the Institution. For the last three, years, no annual meeting of the general body was held no report was submitted. At present, it is managed by an Executive Committee and a President and a Secretary. The President is Mr. Nanasaheb Pawagi of great Marathi literary reputation and the Secretary is his son, a local pleader. When the annual meeting was held, management was severely criticised by certain members, and there are certain motions down at the next meeting to be held on Sunday, asking the President and the Secretaries to resign. The discontent of the members centres round the system of taking deposits from members for the books they issue. It is apparent [illegible] justicable in the management, there is much room for improvement, in the conducting of the Institution and in making it more efficient.

CLEMENCY TO KHARAG BAHADUR.

BENGAL LADIES' DEPUTATION TO EXECUTIVE MEMBER.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

This morning Miss Lloyd, Assistant Secretary, European Association, and several Indian ladies waited in deputation on the Hon. Mr. A. N. Moberly, Member, Executive Council, the Government of Bengal, asking him to advise the Governor to exercise the Royal prerogative of pardon in the case of Kharag Bahadur Singh, a Nepali young man who was sentenced by the High Court Sessions to 8 years' rigorous imprisonment for causing grievous hurt to Hiralal Agarwall. The petition stated that Kharag Bahadur after hearing from Raikumari Maya, a young Nepali girl, the story of her shame and torture, was profoundly moved and determined to make an example of Hiralal. The petition concluding said: "We feel that the moral aspect of the case transcends the legal aspect and Kharag Bahadur, guilty no doubt in the eyes of law, is deserving of the moral support of the society. The numerous cases of abduction of and outrages on women in this province and the existence of a widespread traffic in women particularly minor girls conducted by a gang of rich and influential persons in Calcutta, Benares and other big cities of India have filled us with a profound sense of shame and a consciousness of the helplessness of thousands of our sisters who are without adequate protection. In coming to the rescue of one of our helpless sisters and making an example of her tormenter we feel Kharag Bahadur has done a social service of first magnitude for which we women partiaularly have reasons to be profoundly grateful to him."

The Hon. Mr. Moberly who sympathetically received the deputation is reported to have pointed out the difficulty to reverse the decision of the High Court. In fact he did not know of another instance in which a High Court Judge had given sentence which had been entirely reversed in the following week. He, however, promised to represent to His Excellency the desirability of reconsidering the whole matter.—A. P.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE—ECONOMIC SANITY—KATHIAWAR PORTS.

BY KRISTODAS.

A good deal of the recent political and financial history of the Country has been affected by the term "Imperial Preference." The Iron and Steel Bill, which was discussed by the Assembly at great length, was considered mainly from this standpoint,—one party arguing that there was not a vestige of Imperial Preference in the bill as it passed the Select Committee and the other party arguing with equal, if not greater strength, that the whole bill was permeated through and through by Imperial Preference. The chief spokesman of the first view was Mr. Jinnah, whose level headedness in politics is always a matter of envy for his opponents and admiration for his friends. Mr. Jinnah has a fund of strong common sense and still a greater fund of honest, genuine and robust patriotism, which saves him from many a pitfall in which some of our leaders end their careers. Even Ceasor nods sometimes! and I fear Mr. Jinnah tripped with regard to the Iron and Steel Bill, when he averred that there was no Imperial Preference behind it.

The English Financial papers which have now arrived and almost all of which have commented upon the Iron and Steel Bill, have expressed their opinion in no uncertain terms that the bill as it was passed by the Assembly has given a definite preference to British Iron and Steel. If anybody is in the position to know the real truth about the Iron and Steel Industry, it is these financial and commercial papers of Great Britain, and when they say that the Iron and Steel Bill as passed by the Assembly has given a preference to British industries, it must be that such a preference has undoubtedly been given. The whole tragedy has, however, been enacted and Mr. Jinnah led his followers into the Government lobby with regard to the Iron and Steel industry, leading thereby to the further and still more disastrous result of the defeat of the popular party on the 18d. ratio question. It is all very well to say that people must be given their [illegible] of reasoning and decision. Such a freedom, however, is sometimes ruinous, especially when it is exercised with regard to more or less technical questions on which we should rather be led by those who have made a life study of those particular problems. Not only this, but in the final decision of such grave issues, mere academic and theoretical principles cannot be given a free hand with regard to the ultimate settlement. [illegible] jority party in the House of Commons, nor any party for the matter of that, in representative houses of any other country, give any such freedom to its followers. It is only here that members of the Government and their henchmen raise the silly and impertinent question as to the freedom of voting. Some of our people are so gullible as to be taken in by these arguments of freedom of vote. Surely it could not be that all the 68 men who voted on the side of the Government on the ratio question, where firmly and morally convinced as to the benefits of the 18d. ratio. It was the Government Whip which asked them to go into the Government lobby and they followed the Whip. As in acute cases of diseases, we do not exercise our so-called reasoning and discretion, but give ourselves solely away into the hands of the doctor, similarly, on economic and financial matters we should do the same—trust implicitly the doctors who should be in the know and take their prescriptions. If Mr. Jinnah had done that the popular party would have won both on the Iron and Steel Bill and the ratio bill and the history of the Assembly Session which has just closed, would have been entirely different.

ECONOMIC SANITY.

The International Economic Conference which is to be held at Geneva next May promises rather to be one of the most important of International Conferences, and it was, therefore, quite opportune that the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber sent a telegram to the Government of India urging that they should not rest satisfied with sending merely three delegates, but that the full quota of delegates, viz., 5, should be sent to the Conference. The agenda of the Conference is a very comprehensive one and includes important questions such as (1) liberty of trading, including economical and fiscal treatment of foreigners and foreign companies, (2) indirect, methods of protecting National commerce and shipping, including discriminating legislation, (3) international commercial treaties, (4) international agreements regarding National industries, (5) international action and collaboration in agriculture. Every one of these questions is intimately bound up with progress in trade and industry and even to a large extent with national self-respect. Our interests may, therefore suffer permanently, if we have not a deputation there, which will command the confidence of the people and which will be able to appreciate the action and re-action of all the issues brought forward there, from a national view point. A local Anglo-Indian contemporary is naturally perturbed at the fussilade which the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber keep up in the shape of protests and representation to bring the national viewpoint to the attention of the Government. Such efforts from public spirited representative institutions should rather be welcomed, as such public spirit and constitutional agitation needs to be fostered and developed rather than deprecated in a country which has not got a surfeit of them. Instead of that the evening Anglo-Indian paper comes down upon the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and avers that there is a lack of economic sanity in the Chamber. Truly the monopoly of economic sanity is to be found only in those people who supported Sir Basil Blackett in his obstinate perversity to foist an undesirable and unwelcome ratio upon the country, inspite of the unanimous opposition of the Indian people and the ruinous effets which it will bring in its train on the national industry and agriculture. The interpretation of the term 'Economic sanity' on the part of a member of the exploiter class is quite different from the interpretation of the same term by a member of the exploited class.

KATHIAWAR PORTS.

[illegible] Thakurdas was able to elicit the information that about a crore of rupees was lost to Indian revenue through the deflection of trade to some of the ports of Kathiawar. It is an immense loss, looking to the present state of the finances of the country and if proper measures are not taken the loss next year will even be still greater. The Government, however, appeared to have now awakened to the needs of the situation and have announced the prohibition of all trans-shipment from Bombay. As the President of the Sugar Merchants' Association has pointed out in his telegram, such a prohibition is not in itself sufficient to prevent the unfair deflection of trade. Direct steamers are now going to some of the ports of Kathiawar carrying sugar and the like commodities, and some steps will have to be taken to prevent all that stuff from coming over to British India and under-selling a similar stuff here through the facilities the importers in Indian States are given in the shape of rebate, free wharfage, free godowns, etc.

As I have already stated in a previous article, there would be no objection, if there was a diversion of trade on account of reasons which cannot but be considered fair, but the deflection of trade in question is not such a fair diversion. The facilities given are, some of them at least, of an unfair competitive character, and it is with a view to prevent such a state of things that commercial representatives in the Assembly put up their fight.

SEQUEL TO SHAMDASANI'S CASE

GOVT DECIDE ON ALTERING BALANCE SHEET FORM

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 29.

In India as in other countries it is not a prcatice to show in the baance sheet of a bank, bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of the auditors. Recently however in the case of P. O. Shamdasani vs. S. N. Pochkhanawala and others, the High Court of Judicature at Bombay have held, that the prescribed form of the balance sheet (that is form in the third schedule to Indian Companies act of 1913) requires that bad and doubtful debts shoul be shown on the assets side and provision made for them on liabilities side. The Court concluded that if this finding operated so as to cause undue inconvenience to the Banks they should move the Governor-General in Council to amend the form under powers conferred on him by section 151 of Indian Companies Act of 1913. A petition to the Governor-General in Council to ament form, has been presented by three banks namely, the Central Bank of India Ltd., the Bank of India Ltd., and the Allahabad Bank Ltd., The Petition is supported by the Imperial Bank of India which is not governed by the Indian Companies Act and is not therefore directly affected. The Government of India have decided to alter the form in respect of the banks, so as to bring it into confirmity with the existing practice. The alteration for this purpose has been published in the Gazette of India in accordance with seition 151 of Indian Companies Act of 1913.

S. S. "PILSNA".

The Bombay Agency of the Lloyd Triestino and Marittima Italiana S. N. Co. has received the following message from its Port Said Agency dated 29th inst nt:—"S.S. Pilsna" fire confined to No. 2 hold. No. 2 hold is flooded. Fire has been extinguished. S.S. "Pilsna" will immediately proceed with all passengers on board allright".

SEPARATION OF SIND

PROS AND CONS.

Principal N. V. Tadhani writes in "Sind Observer":—

"I have read with considerable interest your articles and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram's opinion on the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency and its constitution into a new province, arising out of the recent resolution of the Mahomedan Conference held at Delhi. I think it is fair to recognise that Mahomedan opinion has advanced a great deal since the stand made by that community on separate representation, and it is necessary to examine their "conditions" in a spirit of calmness and sympathy, and nothing is gained by incautious and hasty opinions. At the same time it is easy to understand the object of the resolution, which will enable the Mahomedans to secure the residue of power in four important provinces of India, viz., Bengal, Punjab, North West Frontier, and the proposed new province of Sind, leaving to the Hindus Bombay (minus Sind), Madras, United Provinces, Central Provinces, and Behar and Orissa. At present, whatever the details of advantages secured to them by the Lucknow Pact, they have no majority in any Provincial Legislative Council, even though in Bengal and the Punjab they constitute the majority of the population, and the Hindus cannot rightly complain that the benefit of the Pact is entirely on one side. It is obvious, however, that the four provinces referred to in the resolution would give to the Mahomedans more power and prestige that their numbers in proportion to the population of British India would enable them to secure. I should, however, leave the case of Bengal and the Punjab to hte people of these provinces before expressing an opinion. With regard to the North West Frontier Province, the grant of reforms is only a matter of time. But the creation of a new province of Sind has the merit of some novelty. It is a shrewd suggestion, with some plausibility of reason and indicates the trend of current politics,—how our politicians are thinking more and more along communal lines, and are guided more and more by communal considerations. At the same time, it is fair to admit that it is not very long ago that a number of Hindu politicians, aggrieved by the neglect of Sind at the hands of Bombay, thought of a union with the Punjab on condition that the Governor resided for a part of the year at Karachi. Others thought that Baluchistan might be added to Sind and Karachi made the Governor's seat. Sind is already judicially separate from Bombay and there are many rising lawyers who hope to practise in a High Court before long. Others have seen the vision of a new University for Sind and are working to that end. It is the advanced Hindus who have thought of these steps to "progress," and they cannot now with any justice complain if they are supported by the recent Delhi resolutions. It is true that the question has been complicated by the recent Hindu-Mahomedan misunderstandings, and the issue clouded by the rush [illegible] munities. But statesmanship demands both large and long views, and questions of policy and principle deserve to be examined with calmness and deliberation.

DIFFERENCES NOT FUNDAMENTAL.

It requires little argument to show that the question of joint and common electorates is an issue entirely independent of the reconstitution of provinces, and cannot be made the subject of bargain on either side. If Hindus and Mahomedans are divided it is hopeless to dream of Swaraj; and the absence of it affects both communities alike. It is to the advantage of both to compose their differences, not by means of concessions and pacts and bargains, but on broad principles and far-sighted policy. If the various questions outstanding between the two communities cannot be solved in this way, it will be far better to keep them open till better sense prevails, rather than, in view of the approach of the Royal Inquiry Commission, to patch up our differences only to fall out before long. No one who has exmined the question with an open mind can resist the conclusion that the recent differences between Hindus and Mahomedans are far from religious or fundamental, and arise out of an unseemly rush for power which the Reforms have, to a certain extent, placed within their reach. Nor are we entitled to complain if Government have, openly or otherwise, encouraged this division. It is significant to notice that it is in large cities, where the so-called educated classes compete with one another for these positions, that the evil is most rampant; and the villages are receiving this poison from the towns and cities. No amount of "satisfying" the "claims" of the two communities can solve the question, for the claims will increase with the satisfaction of every demand.

There are, I think, many good reasons why not only Sind but a number of other provinces should become separate administrative areas, and many better reasons why they should not. But these questions have to be examined on their merits, and not as the subject of bargains and pacts. Personally I do not think that the time has yet come for a separate province of Sind, even as, at the risk of being regarded an obscurantist, I do not think that the time has come for a separate University for Sind; and the prospect of a full-fledged High Court leaves me cold. At the same time I should like to suggest to you, Sir, Mr. Editor, as well as to Mr. Jairamdas, not to mix up the question with national defence, as it has the appearance of the suggestion that the Hindus alone were interested in the question. The Mahomedans might as well argue that they are leaving the whole seaboard to the guardianship of the Hindus. When the British have walked out of India, and the time comes for distributing the country into separate areas, we may consider these questions. At the present moment one would think that the British are a little interested in the matter, and we might wait till we know what 'they' think. But even if we have reforms in the Frontier Provinces and Sind has a Governor of its own, I am not sure if the new Royal Commission would give the Legislative Council power to deal with the defence of the country. Could we not, therefore, wait?"

C. P. LETTER.

GOVT. EXODUS TO PACHMARI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 27.

At the recent meeting of the C. P. Council a resolution was passed recommending to the Government that the headquarters of Government should not be moved to hill stations during summer and the months of September and October. Interviewed by "The Maharashtra," the Hon. Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, Minister to the C. P. Government, said that in obedience to the resolution of the Council he ought to have remained in Nagpur during the summer months, but as all the Government officials and the Secretaries to the C. P. Government would be shifting to Pachmarhi and as it was necessary for him to attend the Cabinet meetings which will be held at Pachmarhi from time to time, he would be obliged to go to Pachmarti. If he were to go evry time for these meetings from Nagpur he would be required to entail necessary expenditure besides losing much valuable time. However he had decided to bear the expenses of his shifting from Nagpur to Pachmarhi himself, and thus save the people's money to that extent at least which was the object of the mover of the resolution.

PULGAON TEXTILE MILL STRIKE.

Nearly one thousand employees in the Pulgaon Mills in the C. P. have struck work since the 22nd of February last, owing to the reduction in their wages. Moreover no social welfare work of any nature is being done for the employees by the Mill authorities. An appeal has been issued by the President, Provincial Committee, All India Trade Union Congress and others on behalf of the suffering strikers and their families.

A DEBATING TOUR.

It is understood that the National Union of Students of the Universities and University Colleges of England and Wales, is contemplating to send a debating tour to India, similar to those which the Union recently arranged in other parts of the Empire. Contacts have thereby been established which are of great service to the development of student relationships within the Empire. The tourists have gained some insight into the life and problems of students overseas. If conditions are favourable it is suggested that a team of three students representative of the United Kingdom should arrive in Bombay some time in November and should visit most of the Universities of India debating en route.

LAND-HOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the prominent Land Holders and Farmers of Berar held at Amraoti, a C. P. and Berar Farmers Association was founded and its constitution formed.

NANALAL KAVI JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

AHMEDABAD, March 29.

At a public meeting held this evening it was resolved to observe in common with the whole of Gujerat and Kathiawar the golden jubilee of Nanalal Kavi, the well-known Gujarati poet. A two days programme consisting of lectures, garbas, garden party and address to be presented to the poet was arranged. It was also resolved to raise a fund to popularise his words.—A. P.

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ST. ANTHONY CHARITABLE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—May I request you to permit me to draw the attention of your readers and especially of those who are interested in the spread of education among the poverty stricken masses of this country, to the unholy attempts that are being made in certain fanatical quarters to pull down a group of charitable educational institutions built up after years of self-sacrificing labours?

In November, 1917, Brother P. George, a young Catholic hailing from Mangalore, who was fired with religious zeal for service of the poor and illiterate among his fellow countrymen, started in one of the villages of the Honavar Taluka of the North Kanara District, a free primary school—the first of a net-work of schools and orphanages which he intended to establish under the name of St. Anthony's Charitable Educational Institutions. Brother George undertook the task single-handed. The seed thus sown soon germinated and sent upshoots in many directions. In 1919 the Brother set up a small orphanage to which industrial classes were attached, in Honavar town. He also established a higher elementary school in the same town. From these small beginnings St. Anthony's educational institutions have steadily grown till to-day, there are four primary schools in the villages of Honavar Taluka, one primary school in Kumta town, another in a village of Kumta Taluk, an orphanage with industrial classes attached to it and a higher elementary school in Honavar town.

It should be mentioned in this connection that all this work was undertaken not without a good deal of opposition from the orthodox Catholic clergy of the district. The reason for this opposition lay in the fact that the Brother from the beginning had tried to keep these institutions free from all connections with the existing Catholic as well as non-Catholic missions and societies and had thrown the institutions open to all poor children, be they Christians or non Christians. This opposition took a definite shape in 1922, when Brother George organised the "Universal Brotherhood" whose objects are stated to be the glorification of God and Jesus Christ, through service to fellow-men by the establishment of seminaries colleges, schools, libraries, hospitals, orphanages, etc., generally without distinction of caste or creed. This Brotherhood was registered in December, 1926 under Act XXI of 1860 and Brother George has transferred to it all the properties, including the educational institutions, standing in his name. The first governing body of the Brotherhood consists of Brother George, Brother Dominic and three Hindu Teachers, Messrs: Subraya Rama Naik, Danolla Subraya [illegible] and Kamadev Venkappa Naik, all residing in Honavar.

There are nearly 400 students in the schools of the Brotherhood the majority of whom belong to the intermediate classes of Hindus, mostly non-Brahmins. These institutions have no reserve fund, but have been leading a precarious existence, all these years, being maintained by the monetary doles collected by Brother George from charitably-minded people in Bombay and elsewhere. Often the balance on hand at the end of the year has been only a few rupees and the Brother has not known how his beloved institutions will fare on the morrow, but he has supreme faith in God and thinks that unselfish service to one's fellow-men carries its own reward and security.

It is melancholy, however, to have to record the fact that these self-sacrificing labours of Brother George and his colleagues have evoked bitter opposition from the bigoted section of the local clergy who had never liked Brother George's working independently of them. Some of these priests have been working not only privately against the Brother and his institutions, but have been also preaching from the open pulpit against them, asking parents not to send their children to the schools. Even threats of deprivation of sacramental rites to children attending Brother George's schools have been held out. Once when some of the Catholic children of the schools were taken to the Church and they were praying in front of it, the priest went so far as to close the door of the Church in the face of these praying children.

Since the registration of the Brotherhood in December last the opposition of the clergy is becoming more and more violent and scandalous. Some of the priests have been trying to prejudice the views of the parents of the children by setting afloat all sorts of vile slanders including those of immorality against Brother George, his fellow-workers and the orphanage children. In these and other ways they are attempting to pull down the beautiful institutions which years of self denial and patient labour on the part of Brother and his colleagues have built up. Naturally Brother George is deeply pained at the sight, but his faith in God and the ultimate triumph of truth and righteousness is great. It must be a matter of shame to every true follower of Christ and a matter of sorrow to every non-Christian that such philanthropic work should be thwarted and its safety endangered by blind bigotry.

Only on the 14th of this month, Mr. A. F. Kinderley, District Judge of North Kanara, paid a visit to the Brotherhood's institutions and he was very much pleased to see the children engaged in handicrafts, reading, playing the band and otherwise thoroughly enjoying themselves. He has left the remark in the visitor's book that "the institution is doing good." It may be mentioned that these institutions are in receipt of Government grants-in-aid and are regularly inspected by the Educational officers.

As an humble admirer of Brother George's noble work I earnestly hope that the enlightened public of Kanara, both Christians and non-Christians, will see to it that the unholy attacks on the institutions he has built up in their midst do not succeed.—Yours, etc.

A HINDU ADMIRER OF BROTHER GEORGE.

MUNICIPAL TAXES ON CHARITABLE BUILDINGS

EXORBITANT AND OPPRESSIVE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We are aware that the different communities in this city have erected large piles of buildings for the accomodation of the poor or middle-class members of their community on either charitable or co-operative lines.

The rents that are charged in charitable buildings are in certain cases those that are just sufficient to cover ground-rent, municipal taxes, insurance, repairs; and sinking fund, whereas in other cases their rents cover those out-goings and realise in addition about one to three per cent. on the cost of the buildings. In the latter case this one to three per cent. thus realised on the cost does not go into the pocket of any individual to enrich him, but it is devoted to objects exclusively charitable.

In the case of co-operative housing societies which have erected houses for the poor and the middle class with loans of rupees lent by our Government for the said purpose, the rents recovered are the economic rents. They are made up of ground-rent, municipal tax, insurance, repairs; sinking fund vacancies, and the refund of Government loan and the interest thereon.

No individual is enriched from the rents realised by these co-operative housing societies. If at all, the Government suffers some loss in helping these societies. It however does so as it is anxious that cheap accommodation and that too a healthy one be provided for the poor and middle classes.

Though the work of those charitable and co-operative bodies go to great help the Municipality to promote the health and well being of the city, it is to be deeply regretted that the Municipality has not only done anything in this line, but it was its duty to do, on the contrary it imposes serious restriction on the charitable inclination of generous hearted persons, by reason of its not exempting such charitable buildings from the general tax, by its not levying the compound [illegible] act levying the halalkhore tax only according to the rent actually recovered, by such charitable buildings. In the case of the buildings erected by the co-operative societies the Municipality greatly impedes their progress in the erection of houses for the lower and the upper middle class by reason of its levying the taxes not on the rents actually recovered by such societies on the economic line stated above but on the rent that such a building would realise if let in the open market. This is not so only in case of the buildings erected by the co-operative societies but, unfortunately, this mode of calculating assessment on the marketable letting value of rooms and tenements is also followed in respect of the charitable buildings. The result is quite obvious. It has frustrated, frustrates, and will frustrate all efforts of the Government and of the charitable-disposed persons to find accommodation for the poor and the middle class at rents suited to their pockets.

At first blush, it looks very scandalous that the Municipality do such a thing, but in fact it is not the fault of the Municipal officers but of the Municipal Act. Under Section 143 clause (a) only those buildings are exempted from the general tax that are "exclusively" occupied for public worship, or for charitable purposes. Again Section 143 (2) clause (d) lays down that "those buildings, in respect of which rent is derived, where such rent is or is not applied exclusively to religious or charitable purposes, should not be deemed to be exclusively occupied for public worship or for charitable purposes."

This being the state of law at present in point of exemption of charitable buildings from the general tax, all charitable buildings where any rent, however insignificant, is charged to cover out-goings and sinking fund, are excluded from the exemption from the general tax.

There is one remedy, however, to overcome the difficulty set up by this section so far as these charitable buildings are concerned, where up-to-date a specific sum is charged as rent, though it is no rent in the real sense of the word, but only contribution made by an occupant to cover the outgoings of the building he lives in and no more. In such case if the trustees of such buildings were to amend the wording of their bills, and call this sum collected from occupants "Contributions Twards Out-goings," instead of "Rent" which they have been hitherto doing, the buildings under their care would be then entitled to not only the exemption from the general tax but also to the compound water-tax. In case of charitable buildings where a certain percentage is charged on cost besides these outgoings, this remedy will be of no avail.

The grievance of charitable buildings does not end here. The one which I have to mention hereunder is indeed very serious.

The grievance lies in the fact that the Municipality assesses these buildings both charitable and co-operative, not on the rent actually recovered from them, which are either on charitable or economic lines, but on the supposed rents that such buildings would recover if they were let in open market.

Thus these bodies recover much lower rents and are made to pay all the three taxes which are 18 1/4 per cent., on the annual rent their buildings would fetch in the open market which rent would be surely much in excess of the rents they realise.

Here again, the authorities are not at fault. It is due to the wording in the Municipal Act, which they are bound in duty to follow.

I may, however, suggest that this disease is not without its remedy. The Corporation has got a discretion under Section 63 clause (2) to refund this excess tax in the shape of a donation since the erection of such buildings by the charitable and co-operative bodies is a measure, to all intents and purposes "Likely to Promote Health and Convenience." Will the Corporation have the right-mindedness to do so?

The second step to remedy those evils referred to hereinabove is to amend the sections in the Municipal Act but that will naturally take long looking to the rate at which the Municipal wheel moves at present.

It would not be out of place to draw the attention of the Corporation to the encouragement given by the different Municipalities of the United States to the erection of buildings for the poor middle classes by granting an exemption to such newly erected buildings from all the Municipal taxes either for a span of five or ten years.

Will our Municipality take a leaf out of their book, and walk abreast with the world of advanced thought and culture?—Yours, etc.,

P. K. K.

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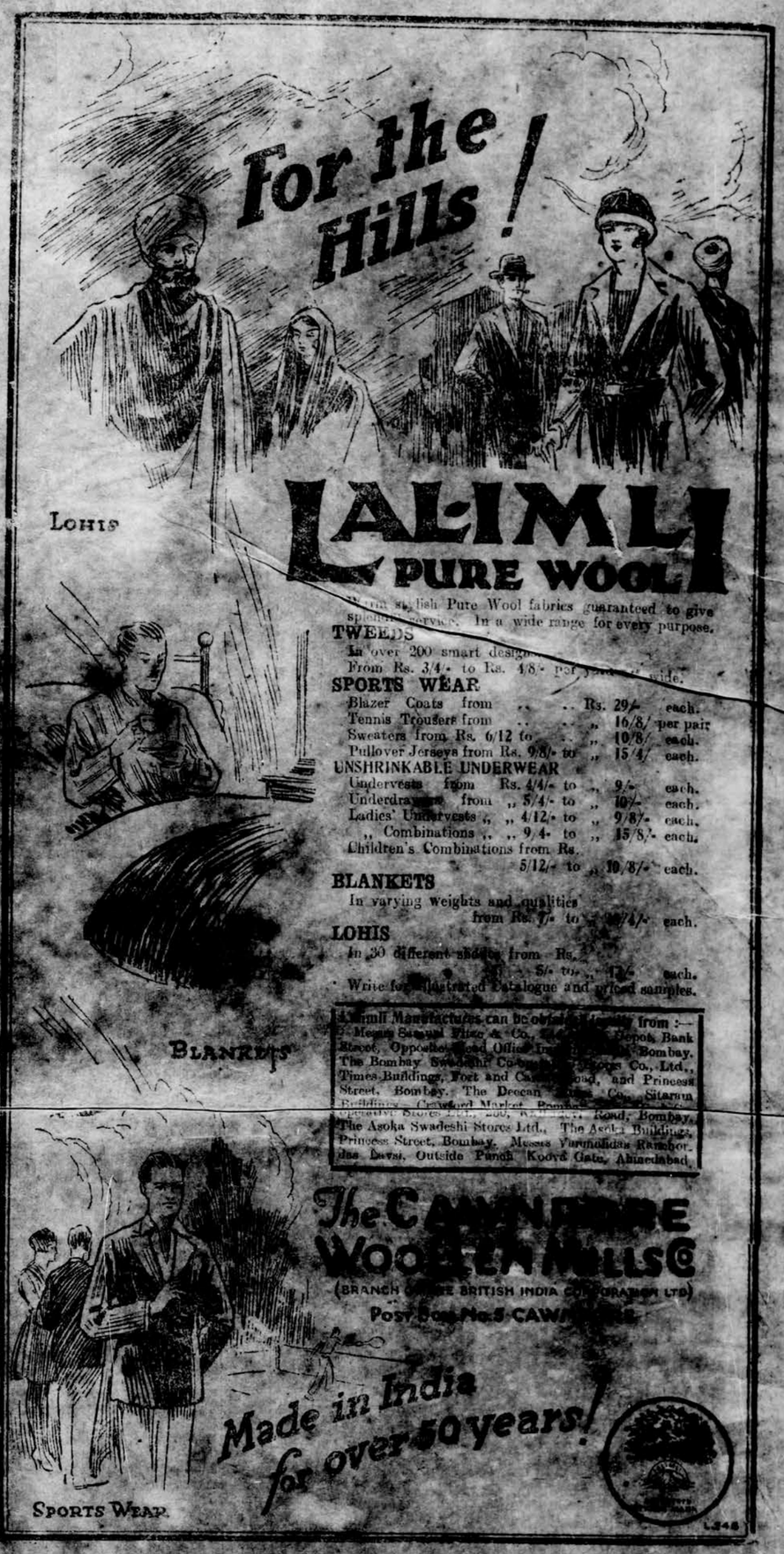

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